S
304.632
P30tmt
2003

TRENDS

in Montana Teen Pregnancies and Their Outcomes

1981 - 2000

Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services
Health Policy and Services Division
Family and Community Health Bureau
Women's and Men's Health Section

February, 2003

STATE DOCUMENTS COLLECTION

AUG 13 2003

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY
1515 E. 6th AVE.
HELENA, MONTANA 59620

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY
3 0864 1002 1449 6

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This project was inspired and initiated by staff of the Women's and Men's Health Section, serving Montana county health departments and family planning clinics in the arena of reproductive health care. Special thanks to Suzanne Nybo and Helen McCaffrey who guided this project to completion. Thanks to other Health Policy and Services Division staff who provided information and assistance and those who reviewed the draft prior to printing including Dr. Michael Spence, JoAnn Dotson, Deborah Henderson, Stacey Anderson and Kindra Elgin. Thanks also to Katie Berger, a public health intern from Emory University during the summer of 2001 who prepared most of the tables and graphs used in this report.

The information contained in this report represents input from several professionals in other divisions of the Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services as well as other state and federal agencies and private nonprofit organizations. Thanks to Jackie Jandt of the Addictive and Mental Disorders Division, Michelle Sobonya of the Child and Family Services Division, Lisa Brittingham of the Human and Community Services Division, Barbara Hoffmann of Legal Services, Jan Lombardi, Vickie Turner and Jon Berg of the Prevention Resource Center, Cathy Kendall and Susan Court of the Montana Office of Public Instruction, Jan Clack and Dave Martin of the Montana Census Bureau, Jeff Linkenbach of Montana State University, Diane Jeanotte of the Billings Region Indian Health Services, Claudia Morley of the Helena Project for Alternative Learning, Pat Seiler of the Florence Crittenton Home, Mike Cooney of Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies, Carol Keaster of the Cascade County Health Department, and Rick Robinson of the Boys and Girls Club of the Northern Cheyenne Reservation.

Thanks to Judy Garrity who provided contracted services for writing the manuscript and designing the layout and to Galen McKibben for his expertise in formatting.

For more information contact:
Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services
Health Policy and Services Division
Family and Community Health Bureau
Women and Men's Health Section
Helena, Montana 59620
(406) 444-3609

To access an electronic copy of this document:
www.dphhs.mt.gov
www.state.mt.us/prc

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DEFINITION OF TERMS 5

SUMMARY 7

INTRODUCTION 9
- Characteristics of Pregnant Teens in Montana 10
- Who Are the Fathers? 13

COSTS OF TEEN PREGNANCY 15

POSSIBLE INFLUENCES 17
- Fewer Teens Having Sex 17
- Better Use Of Contraceptives 17
- Educating Youth About HIV/AIDS 18
- Increased Attention To The Issue 18
- Parental Involvement 19
- Welfare Reform 19
- Economy 20

RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS 21
- Risk Factors 21
- Protective Factors 23

CHILDREN OF TEENS AT RISK 25
- Protective Factors 25
- Breaking The Cycle 26

BEST PRACTICES 27

RECOMMENDATIONS 29
- Policy Makers 29
- Community Leaders 30
- Educators 31
- Parents 31
- Teens 32

ENDNOTES 33

APPENDIX A: PROGRAM INDICATORS 35

APPENDIX B: ESTIMATED RATES FOR TEEN PREGNANCY OUTCOMES 37

APPENDIX C: TEEN PREGNANCY OUTCOMES: DISTRIBUTIONS BY AGE RANGES 41

APPENDIX D: MONTANA TEEN PREGNANCYIES: DISTRIBUTION OF OCCURENCES BY AGE 45

APPENDIX E: COUNTY PREGNANCY RATES 51

DEFINITION OF TERMS

ABORTION: For the purposes of this report, abortion is defined as *induced abortion* only and does not include spontaneous abortions (miscarriages).

ABORTION RATE: The number of induced abortions reported to the Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services (DPHHS) compared to the number of live births. In this report, the ratio is the number of induced abortions per 1000 live births.

ADULT: Montana law defines the age of majority as age 18. Individuals age 18-19 are included in the teen rates even though they are legal adults.

AGE-SPECIFIC RATE: The number of occurrences per 1000 individuals in a specific age range (such as females ages 15-19) in a given time period. Most rates in this report are age-specific rates.

BIRTH RATE: The number of live births per 1000 individuals in the population in a given time period. The teen birth rate is the number of live births to females under age 20 per 1000 population of females age 15-19.

FERTILITY RATE: The total number of live births as a proportion of the estimated female population at risk, expressed as a number per 1000 women in that population. The population at risk of experiencing a birth is all fertile women. The approximation used is all women in the main childbearing ages (15-44 years).

FETAL DEATH: The reported birth of a fetus that shows no evidence of life after complete birth. Montana law requires that fetal deaths be reported if the fetus weighed 350 grams or more or the delivery took place after 20 weeks of gestation.

LIVE BIRTH: The birth of a child who shows evidence of life after complete birth. Evidence of life includes heart action, breathing, and movement of voluntary muscles.

INDUCED ABORTION: A legal medical or surgical procedure that is intended to terminate a pregnancy without live birth.

INFANT DEATH: The death of an individual less than one year old.

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT: The weight of a live-born infant at 2500 grams (about 5 lbs. 8 oz.) or less.

OUT-OF-WEDLOCK BIRTH: A live birth to a female who was not married at any time during the pregnancy.

OUT-OF-WEDLOCK BIRTH RATE: The number of births to unmarried women as compared to the number of all live births, expressed as a number per 1000 live births.

PREGNANCY OUTCOME: The result of a pregnancy including a live birth, an induced abortion, or a fetal death. The number of pregnancies in a given year is the sum of reported live births, induced abortions, and fetal deaths.

PREGNANCY RATE: The number of reported pregnancies per 1000 females ages 15-44 for a given time period. The teen rate is the number of pregnancies to females under 20 years of age per 1000 females ages 15-19.

RESIDENT/RESIDENCE: For births and fetal deaths, the usual place of residence of the mother. For abortions, the usual place of residence of the patient.

TEEN/TEENAGER: For this report, a teenager is any individual in the age range of 15-19. Specific age groupings are indicated when needed.

VERY YOUNG TEEN: An adolescent under 15 years of age.

SUMMARY

Teen pregnancy rates in Montana and the nation have continued to decline and are considerably lower than they were in 1981. Despite this improvement, rates in the United States are among the highest in the entire developed world.

The Montana Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is conducted in schools across the state every other year. The survey provides important information regarding several high-risk behaviors of teenagers including teen sexual behavior. Teens who are no longer in the school system, either because they have graduated or dropped out of school, are not represented in the survey. Consequently we know very little about the risk behaviors of 18 and 19 year olds, the age that most teen pregnancies occur.

National teen pregnancy statistics indicate that minority groups, particularly Blacks and Hispanics, are over-represented in their numbers of teen pregnancies. Native Americans, Montana's largest minority group, are over-represented in this state. Approximately 10% of the state's 15-19 year olds are Native American. However, Native Americans account for 17.3% of 18-19 year old pregnancies, 21.4% of 15-17 year old pregnancies, and 16.5% of pregnancies under the age of 15.

Teens who give birth and the fathers of their children are far more likely to come from disadvantaged backgrounds. A pregnancy can interrupt or halt a teen's education, making it even more difficult to handle the economic or social issues involved with raising a child. According to the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, the children of teen parents are at high risk for poor birth outcomes, academic and social problems, and a life of poverty and disadvantage. The personal, familial, and societal tolls are enormous.

The decline in teen pregnancy is largely due to two factors: 1) teens are waiting longer to initiate sexual activity and are having less sex when they do; and 2) there has been a significant increase in contraceptive use for those who are sexually active.

Not enough research has been conducted to determine what has motivated teens to be more sexually responsible. Some national surveys indicate that fear of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases is a significant factor. Researchers and analysts point out another possibility -- that far more public attention has been focused on teen pregnancy in the last half of the 90s and that these efforts have resulted in national and statewide prevention efforts and a focus on abstinence education.

Over thirty years of research has identified risk and protective factors that are associated with teen pregnancy. Those factors are broken down by various "domains" including the community, school, family, peer, and individual domains. Each domain plays a significant role in building protective factors to mitigate or eradicate identifiable risk factors.

Although teen pregnancy cuts across all socio-economic factions, youth who have the greatest number of risk factors, such as economic disadvantage, academic problems, poor parenting, and/or a peer group that is involved with other problem behaviors, are more likely to experience a teen pregnancy.

A growing body of research tells us what works in teen pregnancy prevention. By examining this research, policy makers and service providers can develop programs to help adolescents delay sexual activity, avoid pregnancy, prevent sexually transmitted diseases and, for those teens who do experience a pregnancy, have better birth outcomes and prevent additional pregnancies in their teenage years. It is in the state's best interest, both programmatically and financially, to use scientifically-based research and best practices to guide our efforts.

Policy makers, communities, schools, families, and individual teens can all be more proactive in significantly reducing a problem that affects multiple generations. Those recommendations are listed at the end of this report.

INTRODUCTION

According to the Centers of Disease Control, in both the nation and the state of Montana, teen pregnancy rates have continued to decline throughout the 90s. The United States experienced an overall reduction of 15.5% in the teen pregnancy rate from 1981 to 1997. Montana's reduction was 32.6% from 1981 to 2000.[1]

Teen fertility (birth) rates and teen abortion rates have also declined. The Montana teen fertility rate was reduced by 26.4% from 1981 to 2000 and the teen abortion rate was reduced by 44.3%.[2] The largest decline in Montana teen birth rates has been in the Native American population, a 32% reduction from the years 1991-1999, giving Montana a state ranking of 6 for the greatest decline in Native American teen births.[3]

Figure 1: Montana and U.S. pregnancy rates 1981 - 2000

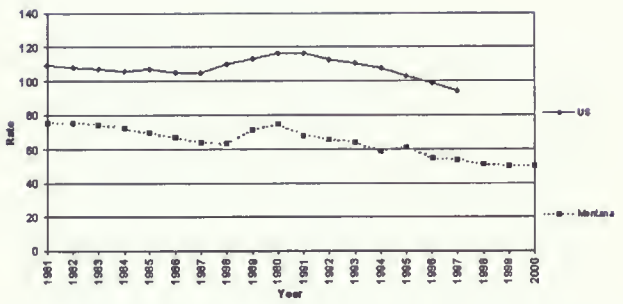
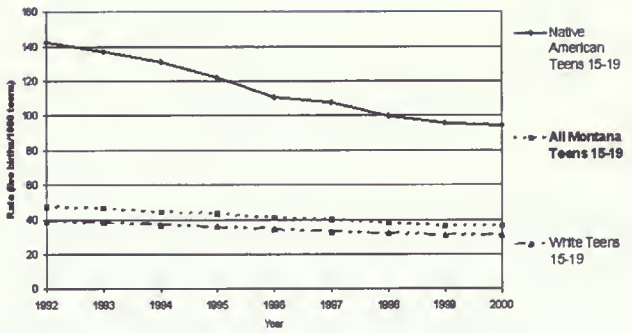
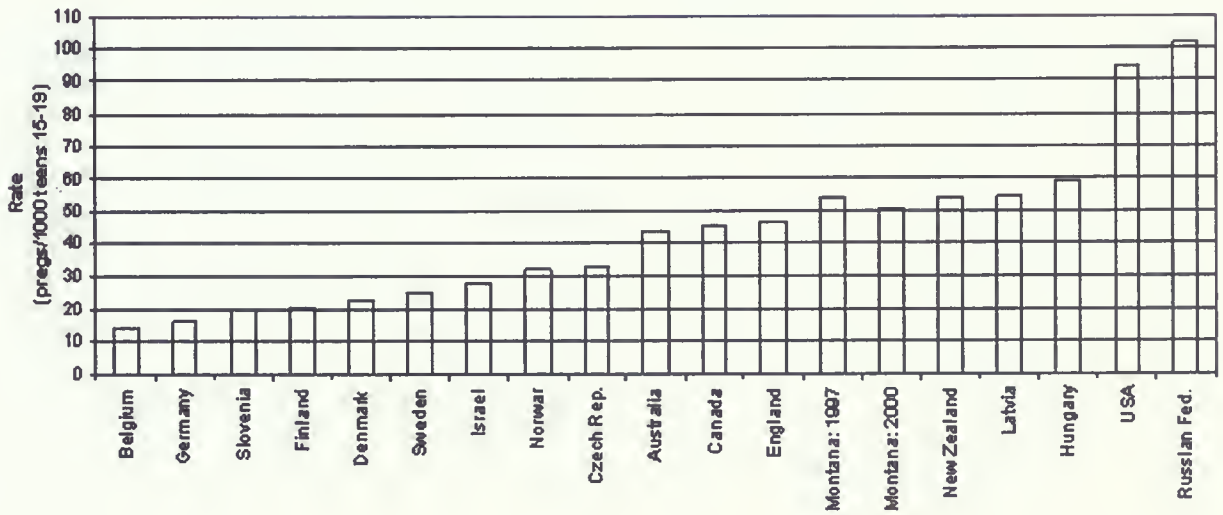


Figure 2: Three-year fertility rates for Montana teens aged 15-19 by race: 1992-2000



Although Montana has a significantly lower teen pregnancy rate than the U. S., *both* rates are among the highest in the developed world and the decline of teen pregnancy rates has been far slower here than in northern and western European countries.[4] In 1996, when the most data was available from other countries, the U.S. ranked second highest of 17 comparison countries, with only the Russian Federation showing a higher teen pregnancy rate. The rates in Belgium, Germany, Slovenia, and Finland were at least four times lower.[5] In comparison, the Montana rate for 1997 was fourth highest, approximately equal to the rates of Latvia and New Zealand.

Figure 3: pregancy rates for developed nations 1996



Teen sexual activity in all developed countries is very similar. Half of all women in those countries begin sexual intercourse between the ages of 17 and 18. Despite that commonality, there are large differences in teen pregnancy rates. U. S. teens have lower levels of contraceptive use and higher levels of child-bearing than their peers in other developed countries. Furthermore, teens in the United States are more likely to have had two or more sexual partners during their teenage years.[6]

Comparing teen births to all births yields another important indicator. The following table compares 1999 data on Montana, the U.S., and seven other Western states (Colorado, Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming).[7]

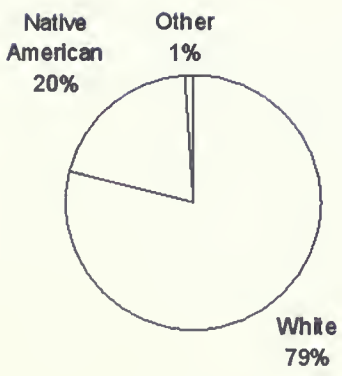
Figure 4: Percentage of teen births to all births in the U.S. and eight Western States 1999

Wyoming	13.9%
U.S. Average	**12.3%**
Idaho	12.2%
Colorado	11.8%
Montana	11.7%
South Dakota	11.3%
Washington	10.8%
North Dakota	9.3%
Utah	9.3%

In other words, aproximately one of every nine babies born in Montana is born to a teen mother.

In the United States, 45% of teen births are to Whites; 55% to minorities. In Montana, the greatest majority of teen births (79%) are White; 20% are Native American, and less than 1% are other races.[8]

Figure 5: Distribution of Montana teen births by race 1989-2000



Characteristics of Pregnant Teens in Montana

Age. State and national teen pregnancy statistics are broken into three categories: 18-19 year olds; 15 -17 year olds; and teens under the age of 15. Teens in each category differ markedly from one another in biological and social maturity, in educational level, and in legal status.

Eighteen and nineteen year old teens make up the majority of pregnant teens in Montana. As teens, they are still considered adolescents. They are also legal adults with all the rights and responsibilities that term implies. Older pregnant teens in Montana are characterized by the following:

- Education. Slightly more than half of older pregnant teens are high school graduates (51.7%); another 9.0% have completed one or more years of college. More than one-third (38.7%) have completed 11 years or less of schooling.[9]
- Prenatal care. Older teens who carry their pregnancies to term are more likely to seek prenatal care within the first trimester (72.7%) and make nine or more prenatal visits (72.1%).[10]
- Partners. Three-quarters (74.4%) of pregnant teens in this age group name the partner who impregnated them. On average, their partners are two years older with an educational level of 11.7 years (slightly less than a high school education).[11]

Figure 6: Distribution of all Montana teen pregnancies by age group: 1981-2000

Fifteen to seventeen year old teens are considered minors in the eyes of the law. They are characterized by the following:

- Education: Most pregnant teens in this age group are still in high school (79%) while 11% are high school graduates and 10% have an 8th grade education or less.
- Prenatal care. For those teens who carried their pregnancies to live birth, only 64.4% began prenatal care within the first trimester; 66.5% had 9 or more prenatal visits to a health care professional.[12]
- Partners. Nearly two-thirds (63.2%) report the name of their partner on fetal death, live birth, and abortion records. Of those who report, nearly one-third of the partners (31%) are three to six years older.

Teens under age 15 are referred to as "very young teens" and are characterized by the following:

- Education. The majority of pregnant teens under age 15 have an eighth grade education (56%); 22% have completed the 9th grade; 22% have less than an 8th grade education.
- Prenatal care. For those teens who carry their pregnancies to live birth, less than half (49.3%) begin prenatal care within the first trimester. Only 3 of 5 (59.4%) make 9 or more prenatal visits.[13]
- Partners. Very young teens are less likely to name the partners who impregnated them. Fewer than one in three (28.3%) report their partner's name; For those who report, nearly one in four (23%) of the men are three or more years older.[14]

Pregnancy Outcomes. For all age groups, five year pregnancy, fertility and abortion rates for Montana teens have continued to decline as shown in Figure 7. Because the rates for teens under 15 years of age are based upon very small numbers, that age category has been excluded in the table (from 1996 - 2000, 1.5% of Montana preganant teens were in this age group).

As illustrated in Figure 8, most Montana teen pregnancies result in a live birth. During the years 1981-2000, there was a significant decrease in the abortion to live birth ratios for all teens as shown in Figure 9. The abortion to live birth ratio represents the number of abortions per 1000 live births.

Figure 7: Five-year pregnancy, fertility, and abortion rates for Montana teens by age group

	15-17 Years	18-19 Years	15-19 Years
Pregnancy Rates			
1983*	38.4	122.2	73.5
1988	39.3	106.1	67.8
1993	38.5	102.4	63.5
1998	30.1	86.0	52.0
Fertility Rates			
1983	23.5	81.3	47.7
1988	22.8	71.5	43.4
1993	25.1	74.6	44.5
1998	19.6	63.8	36.9
Abortion Rates			
1983	14.8	40.1	25.5
1988	16.4	34.2	24.1
1993	13.3	27.3	18.7
1998	10.4	21.9	14.9

* The year shown is in the middle of the five-year avg.

Figure 8: Montana teen pregnancy outcomes for all teens 1981-2000

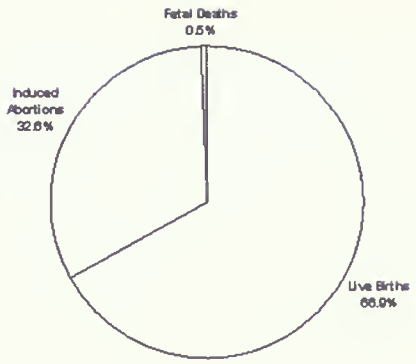


Figure 9: Abortion to live birth ratios for Montana teens ages 15-19. 1981-2000

	Live Births	Abortions	Abortion to Birth Ratio
1981	1736	869	599.8
1983	1550	809	521.9
1985	1323	774	585.0
1987	1225	644	525.7
1989	1233	747	605.8
1991	1316	677	426.5
1993	1398	556	397.7
1995	1398	564	403.4
1997	1310	563	429.8
1999	1247	538	431.4
2000	1252	475	379.4

Prior Pregnancies. One in four (25.9%) pregnant Montana teens have been pregnant before.[15] This percentage has fluctuated very little since 1989, with a high of 27.4% in 1991 and again in 2000 and a low of 24.4% in 1998.

Figure 10: Montana pregnant teens of all ages who have been pregnant before 1989-2000

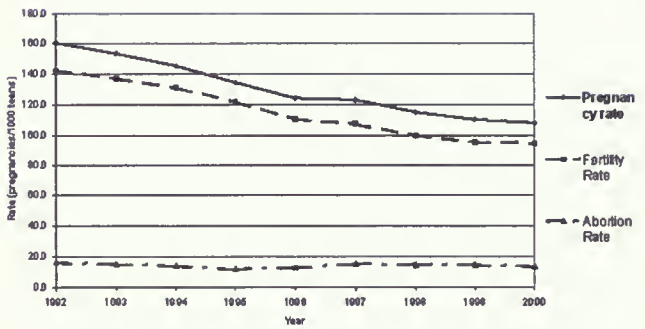
	Number reporting prior pregs	TOTAL MT teen pregs	Percent reporting prior pregs
1989	530	2033	26.1%
1990	536	2055	26.1%
1991	533	1944	27.4%
1992	535	1973	27.1%
1993	507	1992	25.5%
1994	506	1932	26.2%
1995	497	1999	24.9%
1996	493	1917	25.7%
1997	468	1911	24.5%
1998	451	1846	24.4%
1999	466	1808	25.8%
2000	481	1756	25.9%

Older pregnant teens are more likely to have had a previous pregnancy. Of pregnant 18 and 19 year old teens in Montana, one in three (32.9%) report a previous pregnancy. In the 15-17 year old group, one of seven pregnant teens (14.1%) has been pregnant before. For pregnant teens under age 14, one in 30 (3.3%) has been pregnant before.

Race. According to U.S. census figures for the year 2000, Native Americans comprise 6.2% of the Montana population for all ages. Throughout the nation, Native Americans are younger than the overall population and have a shorter life span. The median age of Native Americans is 27.8 years, nearly a decade younger than the median age of 37.4 years for Whites. In Montana, the spread is even larger with a median age of 22.6 for Native Americans and a median age of 37.6 for Whites.

One in six pregnant teens in Montana is Native American(16.6%). Nearly one in four teen births (23.4%) is to a Native American teen mother. The latter percentage is slightly higher than in 1995 when Native Americans represented a little over 22 percent of births to teens in Montana. Native American teens start birthing earlier than White teens. Nearly one in three babies born to a Montana teen in the 15-17 age range is born to a Native American mother.

Figure 11: *Three-year pregnancy, fertility, and abortion rates for Native American teens, aged 15-19, residing in Montana 1992-2000*



Pregnancy and fertility rates for Native American teens in Montana have continued to decline throughout the 90s. Abortion rates have stayed considerably lower than White teen abortion rates and are relatively constant.

Montana Native American teens are more likely to initiate sexual activity at an earlier age than their White peers as reported on the Youth Risk Behavior Survey. As shown in Figure 12, all groups show a significant reduction of early sexual activity.

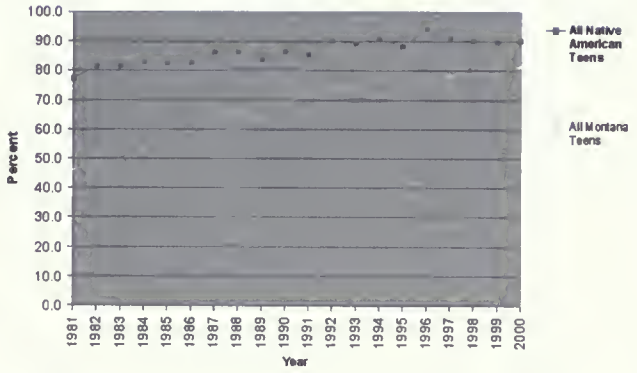
Figure 12: Age of first sexual intercourse 1993-2001

According to the Montana Youth Risk Behavior Survey, the following percentages of youth were 12 years old or younger at first sexual intercourse.

	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001
High School	8.5	6.3	6.5	5.3	5.3
7th & 8thGrades	13.5	12.6	11.5	11.3	9.6
Native Americans on Reservations	15.5	14.4	14.0	10.8	12.6
Native Americans in Urban Communities	22.6	11.5	17.9	16.3	16.7

Marital Status. The percentage of live births to unmarried mothers of all ages has continued to rise during the years 1996-2000. Teen mothers have traditionally had a higher nonmarital birth rate than women over the age of 20 and the percentage of births to unmarried Native American teens has traditionally been higher than the percentage of births to unmarried White teens. As the following graph illustrates, births to unmarried White teens have nearly doubled during the past 20 years and are approaching the nonmarital birth rate of Native American teens.

Figure 13: Percent of live births to unmarried Montana resident teens by race 1981-2000.



The continued increase in nonmarital teen births reflects: 1) the increase in nonmarital births to older women; 2) an increased acceptance of non-marital child bearing in general; and 3) a substantial decline in the so-called "shotgun weddings" of an earlier time where pregnancy forced a marriage.

According to the Alan Guttmacher Institute, marriage in the teen years was common in the 1950's. It has now become quite rare. By the mid 1990's, the typical age of first marriage in the United States had risen to just over 25 for women and 27 for men.

Who Are the Fathers?

For decades, teen mothers and their children have been the focus of research. Only recently have there been studies on teen fathers. Two longitudinal studies are particularly notable: the Rochester Study and the Pittsburgh Youth Study. Both were conducted by a collaborative team of researchers at the University of Albany in New York, the University of Colorado, and the University of Pittsburgh.

These studies support other research findings that teen fathers exhibit a cluster of problem behaviors including early initiation of sexual intercourse, chronic violent or disruptive behavior, gang affiliation, and exposure to dangerous drugs. Boys who become teen fathers are more likely to come from an economically disadvantaged family, more likely to be one of the oldest males in their respective classrooms, and more likely to have completed fewer years of schooling than their childless peers. They are also more likely to commit and be convicted of illegal activity, and their offenses are of a more serious nature.[16]

The studies also demonstrated that juvenile delinquency increases the likelihood of teen fatherhood and that delinquent behavior is exacerbated after the child is born. During the first year after becoming a father, there are more episodes of delinquent behavior and the delinquency is more serious. Teen fathers are also more likely to abuse alcohol and drugs after the child is born.

Teen fathers earn an estimated 74% less than their childless counterparts by age 29, are less likely to marry the teen mothers of their children, and are less likely to pay child support.[17]

COSTS OF TEEN PREGNANCY

The consequences of teen pregnancy are far reaching. Early pregnancy dramatically impacts the pregnant teen, her partner, her extended family, the community, and her child.

Teen mothers and the fathers of their children have less education and therefore less earning power than their peers who wait until later to have a child. Even though more teen mothers have completed high school in the past few years, they are not keeping pace with the need for a college education in today's job market.[18]

Teen pregnancy is one of several social outcomes linked to high risk behaviors. Pregnant teens are more likely to be failing academically, using alcohol and drugs, and getting in trouble with the law.

One-third of teen moms do not receive adequate prenatal care during their pregnancies, increasing the risks of a low birth weight baby, infant mortality, and other infant health problems.

Children of teen mothers are more likely to experience problems in school, repeat a grade, perform poorly on standardized tests, and are at risk of dropping out of high school.

Older children of teen mothers are apt to repeat the cycle of teen pregnancy, poverty, and dependency.[19]

Research

Daughters of teen parents are 83% more likely to become teen mothers themselves. Sons are 2.7 times more likely to be in prison.[20]

Robin Hood Foundation

Teen pregnancies are costly to American taxpayers. The Robin Hood Foundation of New York estimates that adolescent childbearing costs the U.S. taxpayer approximately $6.9 billion a year as shown in Figure 14.[21]

Figure 14: Costs of Adolescent Childbearing in the United States, 1996

Welfare and Food Stamp Benefits	$2.2 billion
Medical Care	$1.5 billion
Lost Tax Revenue	$1.3 billion
Spending on Incarceration	$1.0 billion
Foster Care	$0.9 billion
Total	$6.9 billion

R. Hood Foundation

POSSIBLE INFLUENCES

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) "sexual experience, sexual activity, and effective contraceptive use are important determinants of changes in pregnancy rates." The decline in pregnancy rates among 15-19 year old females has been attributed to decreased rates of sexual activity among this group as well as to increased use of contraceptives. Increased use of long-acting hormonal methods introduced in the early 1990s also has been associated with the decline.[22]

Fewer Teens Having Sex

More Montana teens are waiting longer to have sexual intercourse as reported through the Montana Youth Risk Behavior Survey. As Figure 15 shows, a clear majority of high school students have never experienced sexual intercourse (56.1% in 2001). All three sub-groups (Native American youth on reservations, Native American youth in urban communities, and youth in alternative schools) are showing dramatic increases in the number of youth who have never had sex.

Better Use Of Contraceptives

The Montana Youth Risk Behavior Survey also indicates a significant increase in the amount of condom use for those youth who are sexually active. In the ten-year span between 1991 and 2001, there was a 27% increase in condom use among all high school students, with Native Americans on Reservations showing a 35% increase in condom use.

Research

Three-quarters of the decline in the national teenage pregnancy rate between 1985 and 1995 was due to increasingly effective contraceptive use among sexually active adolescents with the remaining one-quarter due to increased abstinence.[23]

Alan Guttmacher Institute

Figure 15: Montana teens who report never having had sexual intercourse 1991 - 2001

	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	10 Year % Change
High School	49.0	49.0	53.0	54.1	57.5	56.1	+ 14%
7th and 8th Grade	NA	76.5	77.1	77.6	78.6	80.7	+ 5%
Native Americans on Reservations	NA	25.0	27.4	37.0	36.2	39.0	+ 56%
Native Americans in Urban Communities	NA	25.9	35.8	38.8	42.9	43.3	+ 67%
Alternative Schools	NA	6.6	9.7	11.8	12.8	12.1	+ 83%

Figure 16: Montana youth who were sexually active and used a condom at last sexual intercourse 1991 - 2001

	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	10 Year % Change
High School	48.2	54.9	54.7	55.3	59.9	61.3	+27.2%
7th and 8th Grade	NA	57.8	57.6	58.0	61.6	64.9	+12.3%
Native Americans on Reservations	NA	48.1	45.7	51.1	50.7	64.8	+ 34.7%
Native Americans in Urban Communities	NA	50.3	59.3	48.8	58.9	54.8	+ 8.9%
Alternative Schools	NA	38.8	39.8	39.7	45.7	38.6%	None

Fifteen Family Planning Clinics across the state of Montana, supported by federal Title X funds, provide education and information to teens and access to a broad range of reproductive health services. The overarching goal of Family Planning is to improve pregnancy planning and spacing and prevent unintended pregnancy. Objectives associated with that goal include better contraceptive use, male involvement in pregnancy prevention, reduction of adolescent pregnancy, increase in adolescent abstinence, and pregnancy prevention education.[24]

Survey Finding

Close to three-quarters of adults (73%) and a clear majority of teens (56%) hold the view that teens should not be sexually active, but teens who are should have access to contraception.[25]

National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy

Educating Youth About HIV/AIDS

Survey Finding

When adults and teens were asked what, in their opinion, was the primary reason explaining the decline in the teen pregnancy rate, the most popular response was "worry about AIDS/STDs (Parents 32.8%; Teens 37.9%)[26]

National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) pose a public health crisis within our nation and the entire world. It is imperative that youth be given the facts about AIDS and come to an understanding of the relationship between personal behaviors and health status. Such education is most effective when integrated into a comprehensive health education program.[27]

The Montana Board of Education requires that schools provide health enhancement education at the elementary, middle, and high school levels. The Board recommends that health enhancement education include HIV/AIDS education at appropriate levels. In Montana, 76% of middle schools and 79% of high schools are required to provide HIV/AIDS education by their local school districts.[28]

Survey Finding

Over 90% of Montana high school students and over 80% of 7th and 8th grade students report they have been taught about AIDS/HIV infection in school.[29]

Montana Youth Risk Behavior Survey

In addition to formal education, youth are using the Internet as a health resource. According to a survey conducted by the Kaiser Family Foundation in 2001, 90% of all young people have been online. Of those, 44% have used the Internet to find information on sexual health including pregnancy, birth control, HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases.[30]

Research

Three in 10 teenage men become sexually active **before** they have received any school instruction about AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases, birth control, the correct use of the condom or how to say no to intercourse.[31]

Alan Guttmacher Institute

Increased Attention To The Issue

The period 1996-2000 marked greater attention to the prevention of teen pregnancy on the national level as well as in Montana. Prevention efforts include, but are not limited, to the following:

The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy

Founded in 1996, the Campaign is a nonprofit, nonpartisan initiative supported almost entirely by private donations. Its mission is to improve the well being of children, youth, and families by reducing teen pregnancy by one-third in ten years (1996-2005). The Campaign is committed to sending youth consistent messages — that getting pregnant at a young age is a serious problem, that abstinence is the preferred sexual behavior for teens, and that contraceptives must be used by those teens who are sexually active.

The Campaign conducts geographically representative national surveys and research, provides technical assistance to states and communities, issues periodic reports, partners with teen media, and maintains a comprehensive web site.

The National Teen Pregnancy Prevention Research Center (PRC)

This Research Center was established in 1996 at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis. Funded by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) the Prevention Research Center is the *only* research center in the nation devoted to teen pregnancy prevention. The mission of the Center is to establish and nurture a dynamic center of research, training and dissemination related to best practices in teen pregnancy prevention and healthy youth development. The key role of the Center is to make research findings available to communities in formats that allow research to be translated into action.[32]

Montana Prevention Resource Center

The Montana Prevention Resource Center was established in 1996 to carry out the mission of the Interagency Coordinating Council (ICC) for State Prevention Programs — to create and sustain a coordinated, comprehensive system of prevention services in the state of Montana. The ICC has five goals and corresponding benchmarks to guide its prevention efforts. One of those goals is to reduce teen pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases by promoting the concept that sexual activity, pregnancy and child rearing are serious responsibilities.

MONTANA PREVENTION BENCHMARK

By the year 2005, increase the percentage of 15-19 year olds (9th-12th graders) who report never engaging in sexual intercourse to 60%. Base line year: 1999 — 57.6%.[33]

MONTANA PREVENTION BENCHMARK

By the year 2005, reduce the pregnancy rate for 15-17 year old Montana females to 27. Baseline year: 1998; Rate: 30 per 1000 population.[34]

The Alan Guttmacher Institute

The Alan Guttmacher Institute (AGI) is a nonprofit organization focused on sexual and reproductive health research, policy analysis and public education. AGI publishes *Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health, International Family Planning Perspectives,* and *The Guttmacher Report on Public Policy* as well as special reports on sexual and reproductive health and rights. AGI has conducted research on a number of teen sexuality issues and has produced statistical fact sheets and policy papers based on that research.

The Sexuality Information and Education Council of the U.S. (SIECUS)

SIECUS is a national, nonprofit organization that develops, collects, and disseminates information, promotes comprehensive education about sexuality, and advocates the right of individuals to make responsible sexual choices. On May 8, 2002, SIECUS initiated the first National Day to Prevent Teen Pregnancy as part of Teen Pregnancy Prevention Month. The day was set aside as an opportunity to examine the critical issues surrounding the nation's staggering teen pregnancy rate. SIECUS provides information to policy makers and advocates, school health educators, and parents.

Parental Involvement

The quality of the relationship between a parent and a teen is a critical factor in protecting youth from early sexual activity and other high risk behavior. Montana parents appear to be acting responsibly as noted by the Montana Parent Norms Survey conducted in a total of 787 randomly selected households throughout Montana. Key findings indicate that the majority of Montana parents perceive they have influence over their teens' decisions and can discuss serious problems with their children. The majority of parents also know where their teens spend time outside the home, and whether teen children are skipping school or doing homework.

Welfare Reform

The fundamental goal of welfare reform is to assist each welfare family to achieve its highest degree of self-sufficiency. Primary objectives of the reform are: 1) to move welfare recipients into paying jobs; 2) promote marriage; and 3) reduce non-marital births.

Cash assistance for teen parents

Welfare reform replaced the previous Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program with the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program. In order to qualify for cash assistance, minor teen parents must adhere to stricter criteria than in previous years. Pregnant or parenting minor teens must be living with a parent or other responsible adult and attending school.

Abstinence until marriage education

The federal government also provided state grants for abstinence education programs targeted toward teens. Shortly thereafter, the Montana Abstinence Partnership (MAP) was established to create a supportive environment for "abstinence until marriage" education throughout Montana. MAP received federal funds in the amount of $186,439 per year for federal fiscal years 1998-2002. To date, the money has been used to fund a media campaign, selected community programs, and a website.

Economy

Whereas the mid- to late 90's marked a period of economic expansion in many parts of the country, many Montana residents saw their standard of living decline during that time. The income of middle-income Montana families stagnated during the 90's and income inequality widened. In the late 1990s, the income of the wealthiest 20% of families in Montana was 9.3 times that of the poorest 20% of families. As Figure 17 illustrates, the poverty rate in Montana grew worse during the decade whereas the nation's poverty rate was reduced.

In 1997, 21.3% of all Montana children under the age of 18 were living in poverty. In the year 2000, Montana's teen pregnancy rate was 52 of 1000 teens. Counties with the highest child poverty rates also had the highest teen pregnancy rates. For example, Glacier County's child poverty rate was 40, nearly double the state average and the teen pregnancy rate was 109, more than twice the state average.

Figure 17: Poverty rate in Montana 1991 - 2000

	1991-93	1992-94	1994-96	1996-98	1998-2000
Montana	14.7%	13.4%	14.6%	16.4%	16.0%
U.S. total	14.8%	14.5%	14.0%	13.2%	11.9%[35]

RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Teens who are at risk for pregnancy are also at risk for sexually transmitted diseases and for other poor social outcomes including dropping out of school, the use of tobacco, alcohol and drugs, and engaging in violence and crime. Risk factors have a cumulative effect on behavior. The more risk factors, the greater likelihood for poor social outcomes.

Risk Factors

Risk factors have been categorized in the following domains: 1) community (the broad social context in which people develop) ; 2) school; 3) family; 4) peer group; and 5) the individual.[36]

Community

Poverty in and of itself is not a risk factor for teen pregnancy or other poor social outcomes. *Extreme* poverty, however, is a risk factor. It is defined as one-half the median household income or those in the lowest 20% income bracket.

Survey Finding

Adolescent childbearing is more likely among women with low levels of income and education than among their better-off peers.[37]

Alan Guttmacher Institute

A team of researchers in five developed countries (the U.S., Canada, France, Great Britain, and Sweden) concluded that "disadvantage" helps to explain the significantly higher teen pregnancy and birthrates in the U.S. Disadvantage was characterized by such factors as:

- Living in poverty
- Being raised in an economically struggling neighborhood
- Belonging to a racial or ethnic minority group (U.S. and Great Britain)
- Being raised in a single-parent family
- Having poorly educated parents
- Being poorly educated
- Lacking educational and job opportunities
- Being foreign born (U.S. and Great Britain)
- Having limited access to health care and social services
- Lacking successful role models
- Living in dangerous environments.[38]

Other environmental risk factors include:

- Limited or faulty information of sexuality, fertility and conception
- Lack of accurate information about the risks associated with early or unprotected sexual intercourse
- Difficulty in obtaining the more effective methods of contraception.
- Lack of community standards for sexual behavior
- Mixed messages from the media (television, movies, the Internet, etc.)[41]

Research

In the U.S., higher income adolescents who become pregnant are more likely than lower-income adolescents to have abortions.[39]

Alan Guttmacher Institute

Survey Finding

Montana youth attending high schools located in low economic well-being areas are more likely to be sexually active than similar youth from high economic well-being areas.[40]

Montana Office of Public Insturction

Survey Finding

Nearly three of four 15-17 year olds (72%) believe that sexual content on TV influences the behavior of their peers "somewhat" (40%) or "a lot" (32%). Nearly one in four (22%), think it influences their *own* behavior (16% "somewhat," 6% a lot").[42]

Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation

School

Lack of education is a common theme with pregnant and parenting teen mothers as well as teen fathers. Research has verified that risk factors in this domain include:

- Academic failure beginning in late elementary school
- Lack of commitment to school

Survey Finding

Problem behaviors are significantly lower among students who expect to attend college than among those who do not have such expectations.[43]

Alan Guttmacher Institute

Family

Poor family management practices have been identified as risk factors for teen pregnancy, substance abuse, delinquency, school dropout and violence. Such practices include:

- A lack of clear expectations for behavior
- Mixed and inconsistent messages regarding what kind of sexual conduct is expected of adolescents
- Failure of parents to keep track of their children (knowing where they are and with whom)
- Excessively severe and/or inconsistent punishment
- A history of teen pregnancy in the family

Survey Finding

When Montana parents were asked if their family had clear rules, 83% said they definitely have clear rules; 15% said they have somewhat clear rules; 2% said they do not have clear rules.[44]

Montana Parent Norms Survey, July 2000

Peer group

The peer group has increasingly greater importance as youth grow older. Negative influences or risk factors associated with the peer group are:

- A peer group that drinks, uses drugs, and/or is sexually active
- Favorable attitudes toward the problem behavior

Individual

The individual adolescent's biological, emotional, and mental makeup can also constitute risk factors, such as:

- Early onset of puberty
- First intercourse at an early age
- Constitutional factors such as intelligence and disposition
- The use of alcohol and drugs
- Unprotected sexual intercourse
- Lack of confidence or skills in using contraceptives properly

Research

Teens who drink or take drugs are much more likely to have sex and at a younger age with more partners than teens who don't use alcohol or drugs. Sixty-three percent (63%) of teen-agers who use alcohol have had sex, compared with 26% of teens that don't drink. Seventy-two percent (72%) of teens that use drugs have had sex compared with 36% who do not use drugs.[45]

The Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse Prevention

Figure 17: Montana youth who drank or used drugs before the last time they had sexual intercourse 1991-2001

	1991	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001
High School	32.7	32.9	30.2	30.3	34.1	34.1
7th and 8th Grade	NA	25.5	29.6	30.4	31.8	37.8
Native Americans on Reservations	NA	38.8	35.7	39.0	42.2	37.2
Native Americans in Urban Communities	NA	41.6	40.3	40.5	37.6	40.5
Alternative Schools	NA	39.9	40.5	47.0	49.3	48.0

Protective Factors

The social development model to protect youth against risks, developed by Catalano and Hawkins,[46] can be applied to a range of adolescent problem behaviors, including teen pregnancy. The model emphasizes the importance of strong, positive bonds between youth and their families, schools, and communities. The strategy is as follows:

1. Set clear guidelines for behavior.
2. Monitor the behavior to determine if youth are following the guidelines.
3. Recognize and reinforce youth for following the guidelines. Use consistent and moderate negative consequences for violating the guidelines.
4. Teach youth skills for resisting negative influences.[47]

The following is a list of protective factors compiled from the social development model as well as other literature more specific to teen pregnancy prevention.

Community

- Support youth in transitioning from adolescence to adulthood.
- Provide access to education and training.
- Provide assistance with finding a job.
- Provide opportunities for youth to participate in community activities.
- Crack down on substance abuse.
- Reward youth for positive involvement in community activities.
- Provide immediate intervention for teens who have negative pregnancy tests or who request emergency contraceptives.
- Set clear standards for youth sexual behavior.

Schools

- Provide opportunities for young people to participate meaningfully in important activities .
- Recognize and reward young people for their contributions at school.
- Provide comprehensive sexuality education.

Parents

- Provide a forum of open communication with children and youth.
- Educate children about drugs, sex, HIV/AIDS, and pregnancy.
- Set clear standards for sexual behavior.
- Provide a stable home environment.
- Spend time with children and supervise their activities.
- Provide structure and guidance.
- Provide opportunities for children and youth to participate meaningfully in the responsibilities and activities of the family.
- Praise, encourage, and acknowledge things done well by your child.

Research

Positive parent-family relationships, *more than any other single factor,* help prevent teens from engaging in a wide range of risky behaviors, including early sexual intercourse.[48]

University of Minnesota, Center for Adolescent Health

Peer group/Individuals

- Young people who have a belief in what is "right" or "wrong" are less likely to engage in problem behaviors.
- Young people who are socially competent and engage in positive interpersonal relationships are less likely to engage in problem behaviors.
- Young people who regularly attend religious services are less likely to engage in problem behaviors.
- Young people who like school and learning and who seek out like-minded peers are less likely to engage in problem behaviors.

CHILDREN OF TEENS AT RISK

The greatest proportion (85%) of teen pregnancies are unintended. According to a study conducted in 1995 by the National Academy Press, "Unintended pregnancies occur among females of all socioeconomic levels and all marital status and age groups, but females under age 20 years and poor are especially likely to become pregnant unintentionally." [49] Teens who have unintended pregnancies are:

- More likely to abort.
- Less likely to seek prenatal care in the first trimester or at all.
- Less likely to complete high school or college.
- Less likely to get or stay married.
- More likely to require public assistance and to live in poverty
- More likely to expose the fetus to harmful substances such as tobacco, alcohol or drugs.
- Less likely to breast-feed.

Infants born to teenaged mothers, especially mothers under age 15 years, are more likely to suffer from low birth weight, neonatal death, and sudden infant death syndrome. At later developmental stages, these children may be at greater risk of child abuse, neglect, and behavioral and educational problems.

Other factors that could further compound the risks are:

- gestational diabetes
- mental illness
- multiple gestation (twin, triplet)
- no health care coverage
- no support system
- father of the baby is incarcerated or uninvolved
- physical abuse
- poor pregnancy outcomes in the past
- alcohol
- drugs

Native Americans have added risks because the population is younger, less educated and poorer than the U.S. all races population. Figure 18 comparisons of U.S. all races, total IHS population served, and the Billings region IHS population served are taken from Indian Health Service (IHS)data.

Protective Factors

With proper health care and adequate support, teen mothers can have healthy pregnancies and healthy babies. Protective factors include good nutrition, early and continuous prenatal care, a good system of social support, and assistance to quit smoking, drinking or using drugs.

In 1986, the MIAMI (Montana's Initiative for the Abatement of Mortality in Infants) Project was initiated with four pilot project sites. Goals of the project were to 1) ensure that mothers and children receive access to quality maternal health services; 2) reduce infant mortality and the number of low birth weight babies; and 3) prevent the incidence of children born with chronic illnesses, birth defects, or severe disabilities as a result of inadequate prenatal care. MIAMI Projects are currently located on each

Figure 18: Risk Factors for Native Americans. 1998-1999

	U.S. All Races	IHS	Billings IHS Region*
Percent of population below poverty level:	13.1%	31.6%	44.6%
Birth rate per thousand:	14.8	24.1	25.7
Low birth weight babies per thousand:	7.3	6.0	6.2
High birth weight babies per thousand:	10.3	12.7	14.2
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births:	7.6	9.3	9.5
Sudden death syndrome:	11.5	21.0	13.2
Congenital anomalies:	22.2	21.0	31.6[50]

*The Billilngs IHS region includes five reservations in Montana plus the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming.

of the seven Montana Indian reservations as well as in various communities across the state. The Program has been successful in decreasing substance abuse and smoking in pregnant teens and increasing first trimester entry into care.

Breaking The Cycle

Without appropriate intervention at crucial stages in a child's development, the cycle of poverty, lack of sufficient education, and poor social outcomes is likely to continue.

Poverty is strongly linked to lack of access to health care, greater difficulty in using certain contraceptive methods successfully, and inadequate spacing between pregnancies.

Montana's challenge is to deliver culturally sensitive and appropriate health care services to those populations who are at highest risk. That includes poverty-stricken peoples of all races and ethnic backgrounds — many of whom are uncomfortable in talking to strangers, particularly strangers of another culture, about intimate sexual matters.

BEST PRACTICES

In order to sustain and accelerate the downward trend in adolescent pregnancy, policy-makers and community leaders must be aware of and sensitive to all the factors that can adversely affect adolescents' sexual and reproductive behavior. Adhering to the principles of prevention is the ***first step***. Those principles, as identified in the research of J. David Hawkins, Richard E. Catalano and associates, of the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington are as follows:

1. Focus on reducing known risk factors by increasing known protective factors.

2. Address the risk factors at the appropriate developmental period, before the targeted risk factors become stable predictors of problem behavior.

3. Intervene early, before the problem behavior has started.

4. Include those at high risk by targeting high-risk individuals or high-risk community areas.

5. Address multiple risk factors in a comprehensive strategy.[51]

The ***second step*** is making sure that programs and interventions are based on scientific research. According to the National Prevention Research Center for Teen Pregnancy Prevention:, "Too many initiatives designed to prevent teen pregnancy are not well grounded in the scientific evidence of what works to reduce adolescent risk-taking. Many of the interventions are too short in duration and lack the intensity needed for success."

That statement is based on evaluations of teen pregnancy prevention programs showing that many have been unsuccessful in achieving their objectives for at least one of the following reasons:

- The program fails to understand and work with the people in the young woman's life.
- The intervention is too short in duration.
- The intervention focuses primarily or exclusively on sexual behaviors.
- The intervention does not acknowledge pregnancy to be the result of a complex set of factors.
- The intervention fails to build on factors that have been shown to reduce pregnancy risk.
- The intervention is not driven by a theoretical model.[52]

Child Trends, a nonprofit, nonpartison research center that studies children and families, conducted a review of 150 research studies to identify the factors that contribute to improving adolescent reproductive health. The results of that review were published in May of 2002. Among those programs found to be most successful were:

1. Early childhood development programs.

2. Programs that combine sexuality education for older children with positive activities, such as participating in voluntary community service and youth development programs.

3. Home visiting programs by nurses for teenage mothers that include, as one of their goals, preventing a subsequent pregnancy during the teen years.

The study of studies conducted by Child Trends also includes promising findings that take into account other factors related to adolescent reproductive health such as disadvantage or poverty, level of parental education, and the spectrum of other high-risk behaviors. These promising findings include the following:

- Focus on delaying age of sexual debut.
- Reduce related risky behaviors such as substance abuse and delinquency.
- Improve educational performance and discourage dropping out of school.
- Encourage teens to form high educational aspirations and to develop friendships with peers who also have such aspirations.
- Promote participation in sports (found effective for girls only).
- Promote church attendance and religious activities.

- Encourage parent-child emotional bonds and relationships, emphasizing the importance of shared activities between parents and children.
- Improve family socioeconomic standing.
- Provide supports to maintain intact families.
- Eliminate non-voluntary sexual experiences.[53]

There is a growing list of programs, educational curricula, and strategies for teen pregnancy prevention that have undergone rigorous evaluation. The best practice is to find and use those methods that have proven to be effective in reaching the desired outcomes. Best practice also means reducing risk factors and building protective factors to postpone sexual experience and reduce teen pregnancy, including strong educational and youth development components, and using positive social norms messages that are tailored for specific target groups of adolescents.

The ***third step*** is to assure that indicators are used to measure where we have been, where we are going, and how we compare to other counties, states, or nations. The teen pregnancy rate, birth rate and abortion rate are all indicators to be used to identify the populations with the most need of directed services, and how successful our efforts are in reducing the problem of teen pregnancy. Multiple indicators must be viewed as a collective that interact and gain momentum over time. Over several years, that momentum can tip the balance in favor of positive outcomes. For example, early prenatal care, specialized services for high-risk pregnant women, and home visits to families with newborns can, collectively, result in better outcomes such as reduced levels of birth anomalies, fewer low birth weight or premature births, reduced levels of child abuse and neglect, and reduced levels of special education enrollments.

Appendix A contains a list of indicators to use in developing programs for teen pregnancy prevention, healthy children, and strong families. These indicators have been adapted from those suggested by the National Governors Association Center for Best Practices.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is important to recognize that teens across the state of Montana have been making responsible decisions about sex. More teens are refraining from sexual activity and teens who are sexually active are using contraception more carefully. Montana teens who are of the highest risk for pregnancy have made the most progress. We need to highlight and applaud this movement while creating and/or strengthening those efforts and programs that support a further reduction in teen pregnancy.

Recognizing Montana's unique demographics and challenges and following best practice criteria, the following recommendations are made for Montana policy makers, community leaders, educators, parents, and teens.

Policy Makers

"Women exposed during childhood to physical, sexual or emotional abuse or to household dysfunction have an increased likelihood of engaging in risky sexual behavior later in life."[54] The study by the Alan Guttmacher Institute shows that increased exposure to abuse during childhood raises women's chances of having had sex by age 15, of perceiving themselves as being at risk of HIV and AIDS, and of having had 30 or more partners. Funding and supporting efforts to prevent child abuse and neglect are imperative.

The National Governors Association (NGA) encourages states to implement a *range* of strategies for preventing teen pregnancy instead of focusing attention on only one strategy. This range includes:

- Promoting abstinence within a context of comprehensive sexuality education.
- Advocating for youth development.
- Increasing teen access to health services.
- Creating public awareness.
- Promoting male responsibility and involvement.[55]

Promote life long responsible sexual behavior

We live in an era where HIV/AIDS is pandemic and other sexually transmitted diseases are on the increase. For many youth, school is the first and sometimes the only place they will learn medically accurate sexuality information. According to research conducted by Berne and Huberman in 1999, "Balanced and realistic sexuality education programs that encourage students to postpone sex until they are older, but also promote safer sex practices for those who choose to become sexually active, have been proven effective at delaying first intercourse and increasing use of contraception among sexually active youth." These programs have **not** been shown to increase the initiation of early sexual activity or to increase levels of sexual activity or numbers of sexual partners among sexually active youth.

In Montana, the Office of Public Instruction recommends that any sexuality education program include information on relationships and sexual behavior with abstinence as the focus, information on disease control, and be based on community values.

It is recommended that our congressional delegates, legislators, and the executive branch of state government support best practice comprehensive sexuality education programs in Montana schools.

Provide access to health services for teens

This can be accomplished by: 1) maintaining adequate funding for Montana Family Planning Programs to continue providing services to high risk adolescents; and 2) targeting and funding high risk geographic areas within the state for reproductive health services, making sure that such services are aligned with cultural values and traditions.

Across the nation, teens have less access to health care than any other age group. For that reason, community clinics, family planning clinics, county health departments and hospitals that provide a range of primary and preventive health services to teens, including mental health services are most

important. Easy access to reproductive health services contributes to better contraceptive use and lower teenage pregnancy and STD rates.[56]

For those adolescents who are already or who plan to be sexually active and are therefore at high risk for pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases, easy access means: knowing where to obtain information and services, being able to reach a provider easily, being assured of receiving confidential, nonjudgmental care, and being able to obtain services and contraceptive supplies at little or no cost.

Promote youth development

Youth development means assisting youth to become healthy, responsible, self-confident and productive members of society — seeing youth as resources rather than as problems and giving them opportunities to express themselves, to learn new skills, and to take part in meaningful activities. Youth are encouraged to learn about the world and their particular role in shaping it — learning critical thinking skills, problem-solving skills, and leadership skills.

Teen pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases are pivotal issues for teens. Adult leaders would be well advised to seek youth input regarding strategies to promote responsible sexual behavior and to prevent poor outcomes such as unintended pregnancies and sexually transmitted disease. One model program is the Prime Time Program[57] that educates adolescents who have had a negative pregnancy test to be peer educators. Youth who participate in this peer education training:

- Build social and community involvement.
- Create positive interactions with caring adults who serve as positive role models.
- Provide peer support for building health-enhancing behaviors.
- Promote healthy "normative" beliefs and attitudes regarding pregnancy and contraceptive use.

Create public awareness

Use social marketing and public service campaigns to influence public attitudes and behaviors regarding teen pregnancy and sexually risky behaviors. The "MOST of Us" Montana Social Norms Project, through the Department of Health and Human Development at Montana State University, can help design a social marketing promotion to improve healthy teen behaviors. Public service media campaigns can also bring more awareness to the problems associated with teen pregnancy. Successful campaigns usually follow a three-pronged strategy: changing individual sexual behavior, building positive social and cultural norms for teen behavior, and supporting pregnancy prevention programs and services within the community.

Share this document with your colleagues and constituents. Make a commitment to teen pregnancy prevention within the state as a way of insuring better educated and more productive adults, healthier children, and a more robust economy.

Promote male responsibility and involvement

For years, men's role in teen pregnancy has been ignored, focusing attention solely or primarily on the pregnant teen. In recent times, efforts have been made to expand this focus to include sexual responsibility of males as well as males' responsibility to their children. Promotion of male responsibility would include continuing child support efforts in establishing paternity, enforcing laws regarding underage drinking, and promoting responsibility and involvement for teen fathers through treatment for substance abuse, job training, remedial education, and parenting skills training.

Community Leaders

Use risk and protective factors to assess needs

The Montana Prevention Needs Assessment is an excellent resource for determining risk and protective factors in your community. Although the survey focuses on alcohol and drug use of adolescents, it has already been noted that teens who use alcohol and/or drugs are far more likely to engage in sexual intercourse. Data from the survey can be used by schools and communities to determine the prevention strategies most likely to succeed with their specific risk and protective factor profile. Future surveys (every other year) provide indicators of how successful the school/community is in addressing known risk and protective factors.

Endorse HIV/AIDS education

The Montana Board of Education recommends that middle schools and high schools within the state include HIV/AIDS education within a comprehen-

sive health curriculum at appropriate levels. That recommendation is in keeping with best practices and should be adopted by local school boards statewide.

Promote quality educational experiences for at-risk youth

As previously described in this report, youth who are chronically truant and/or at-risk of academic failure are also at-risk for a number of other poor social outcomes. Keeping kids in school and assuring their success should be a community-wide effort involving parents, child care providers, educators, law enforcement, and other caring citizens.

Educators

Implement and enforce school policies

Prevention principles include clear and consistent policies regarding alcohol and drug use that are coordinated with parent groups and other community agencies such as law enforcement. The Catalano and Hawkins model recommends that steps be clearly delineated for informing the principal, the parents, and law enforcement when an infraction occurs; for referring students with alcohol or other problems to treatment; and for following through with suspension or expulsion, if appropriate.

Promote youth development

Programs that include voluntary community service, preparation time, and time for reflection after service through activities such as group discussion, papers, or journaling have a positive impact on delaying the initiation of sexual intercourse and preventing pregnancy. The federal Learn and Serve program under the auspices of the Corporation for National Service offers one model of service learning and youth development.

Provide high quality comprehensive sexuality education

A comparative status report of AIDS education in Montana schools was conducted by the Montana Office of Public Instruction in October of 2000. The report indicated that approximately one-half of the lead health teachers in Montana schools have attended a training on HIV/AIDS. Two-thirds (65%) of all teachers would like more staff development training in effective instructional strategies for HIV/AIDS prevention. Teachers desiring more training on this topic are more likely to be teaching at the middle school level (72% as opposed to 59% of high school teachers).

It is highly recommended that resources be made available to increase the number of districts that have teachers trained in effective classroom teaching strategies regarding HIV prevention. This recommendation is in keeping with recomendations made by the Montana Office of Public Instruction.

Promote social marketing

According to social norms theory, human behavior is influenced by the *perception* of how other members of a particular social group behave. Quite often, these perceptions are incorrect. Social marketing is a way of exploding certain commonly held myths by educating the group about actual normative behavior. Because teens are particularly vulnerable to peer perceptions, it is important to educate them about positve behavior that is, in fact, the normal practice among their peers. For information on Montana models of social marketing to teens, contact the Montana Social Norms Project located in the Department of Health and Human Development at Montana State University,

Promote strong connections to school

School failure is often the first sign of trouble for at-risk youth. Research validates that students who feel a strong connection to their school are much more likely to postpone sexual activity and other risky behaviors.[58] Early intervention for youth who are having trouble in school is extremely important.

Parents

Talk to your kids about responsible sexual behavior

The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy has found that "too many parents and other adults in positions of leadership are unwilling to take a strong stand against teen pregnancy." The Campaign further notes that adults must be willing to engage adolescents in "straight talk" conversations that focus on the critical need to postpone sexual activity, pregnancy and parenting until adulthood and preferably, until one is married.

It is important that parents clarify their own values and views about love, relationships, sex and marriage and behave in a way that is iin keeping with those values. Make sure that your actual behaviors are in keeping with what you want to model to your child.

Teach your kids about responsible adult behavior, including sexual behavior, and prepare them for their own adult years. Take advantage of opportunities such as controversial newspaper articles or television shows to develop dialogues with your children and to promote critical thinking skills. Promote academics, athletics, and healthy extra-curricular activities.

Know where and with whom your teens are spending their time

If you cannot be at home during non-school times (after school, school vactions, or summer), make sure that your children have adequate supervision. It has been documented that 3:00 to 6:00 p.m. on school days is the time that most children and youth engage in problem behaviors.

Teens need a variety of wholesome and stimulating activities with friends, family and other caring adults. Get acquainted with your teen's friends and their parents. Be clear and consistent regarding family rules — no drinking, no drugs, no sex.

Discourage early dating, steady dating or romantic involvements. Be on the alert for sexual predators of any age.

Know what your teen is reading, watching on TV, or accessing on the Internet. Use this information as an opportunity for dialogue about values, aspirations, and behaviors that improve the quality of life.

Remember that parental involvement with a teen is *the single most important deterrant* to early sexual behavior.

Teens

Take your lives seriously

Your teenage years are extremely important in getting the education and acquiring the skills that will set you on your life course. Get involved in school, in extra-curricular activities, in healthy social contacts. Seek help from caring adults when you are feeling overwhelmed, depressed, or unstable.

Change your risk behaviors

Smoking, drinking, or using drugs are not in your best interests. Neither are delinquent or violent behavior. Make a commitment to yourself — to seek and find help for emotional problems, mental health issues, and addictive behaviors.

Be part of the solution

Get involved with a peer group that is concerned about and dedicated to help solving the problem of teen pregnancy — at school, at church, or through a community agency or group. Know that you have good ideas to share. Ask adults to champion these efforts.

ENDNOTES

1. Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services (MT DPHHS), Vital Statistics Bureau.
2. Ibid.
3. National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, *Teen Pregnancy and Childbearing in Montana: Fact Sheet.* Washington DC, February 2002.
4. Singh, Darroch, Frost, et. al, *Socioeconomic Disadvantage and Adolescent Women's Sexual and Reproductive Behavior: The Case of Five Developed Countries.* Family Planning Perspectives. Vol. 33, No. 6, November/December 2001.
5. Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, *World Perspective: Pregnancy Rates in Developed Nations (1996).*
6. Singh, et. al. Op. cit.
7. KIDS COUNT, *Profile of Montana, 2002.*
8. MT DPHHS, Vital Statistics Bureau.
9. Ibid.
10. Ibid.
11. MT DPHHS, Vital Statistics Bureau.
12. MT DPHHS, Vital Statistics Bureau.
13. Ibid.
14. Ibid.
15. Ibid.
16. Thornberry, Wei, Stouthamer-Loeber, and Van Dyke, *Teenage Fatherhood and Delinquent Behavior.* Juvenile Justice Bulletine. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. January 2000.
17. The National Academies (includes the National Academy of Sciences, National Academy of Engineering, Institute of Medicine, and the National Research Council). *Risks and Opportunities: Synthesis of studies on adolescence.*
18. Family Planning Perspectives. 2001, 33(5): 259-267.
19. National Governors Association, Health Policy Studies Division, *State Role in Preventing Teen Pregnancy.* 2002.
20. Maynard, *Kids Having Kids,* Robin Hood Foundation, New York, 1996.
21. Ibid.
22. JAMA Women's Health, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report.* 2000:49:605-611.
23. Alan Guttmacher Institute, *Fulfilling the Promise: Public Policy and US Family Planning Clinics,* 2000.
24. *Healthy People 2010: Objectives for Improving Reproductive Health,* Center for Health Training, Seattle, WA, 2001.
25. The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, *With One Voice: America's Adults and Teens Sound Off About Teen Pregnancy.* 2001. Washington DC.
26. In early 2001 the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy commissioned International Communications Research, a polling firm based in Pennsylvania, to conduct nationaly representative surveys of both adults (age 20 and over) and teens (age 12-19) to get their views on teen pregnancy and related issues. Complete 2001 polling results as well as previous survey results can be found on the Campaign's websit. www.teenpregnancy.org
27. *Montana Policies and Procedures for HIV Education, Infected Students and Staff, and Worksite Safety.* Montana School Boards Association and the Montana Office of Public Instruction. January 1995.
28. *HIV/AIDS Education: A Comparative Status Report of AIDS Education in Montana Schools,* Montana Office of Public Instruction. 2000.
29. Youth Risk Behavior Survey statewide data from 1995, 1997, 1999 and 2001. Since 1991, the Montana Office of Public Instruction and partner agencies and organizations have conducted this survey in participating schools throughout Montana.
30. *Generation Rx.com* survey report, news release issued December 11, 2001. The Kaiser Family Foundation.
31. *In Their Own Right: Addressing the Sexual and Reproductive Health Needs of American Men.* The Alan Guttmacher Institute. 2002.
32. National Teen Pregnancy Prevention Research Center, University of Minnesota, Division of General Pediatric and Adolescent Health. www.allaboutkids.umn.edu/cfahad

33. Montana Prevention Resource Center.
34. Ibid.
35. Summary Historical Figures and Federal Register References for the HHS Poverty Guidelines sincd 1982. Poverty rates are based on three-year averages.
36. J. David Hawkins and Richard F. Catalono, Jr. and associates, *Communities That Care.* Jossey-Bass, Inc. Publishers, San Francisco. 1992
37. Singh, Darroch, Frost, et. al., op.cit.
38. Ibid.
39. *Sex and America's Teenagers.* Alan Guttmacher Institute. New York. 1994.
40. *Risk Behaviors of Montana Youth Based on Economic Well Being.* Montana Office of Public Instruction, Division of Health Enhancement. January 2002.
41. National Academies, op. cit.
42. *Teens, Sex and TV* survey was given to a nationally representative sample of more than 500 15-17 year olds and was jointly conducted by the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation and U.S. News and World Report.
43. *Sex and America's Teenagers,* op.cit.
44. *Montana Parent Norms Survey: "Not My Little Angel"* contains summary findings from a survey of Montana parenting behaviors and perceptions associated with teen substance use. The survey was conceived and developed as part of an overall strategy to reduce substance use among Montana teens and young adults. A total of787 randomly selected households throughout Montana participated in the survey. www.mostofus.org
45. The Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse (CASA), Columbia University. The CASA findings are based on national data of more than 34,000 teenagers.
46. *Communities That Care,* op. cit.
47. Ibid.
48. The Center for Adolescent Health, University of Minnesota, conducted the largest national study of adolescents in the nation's history, 2000.
49. *The Best Intentions: Unintended Pregnancy and the Well-Being of Children and Families,* National Academy Press, Washington DC. 1995.
50. *Regional Differences in Indian Health 1998-99,* U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Indian Health Service, Office of Public Health, Division of Community and Environmental Health, Program Statistics Team.
51. *Communities That Care,* op. cit.
52. National Prevention Research Center for the Prevention of Teen Pregnancy, op. cit.
53. *Preventing Teenage Pregnancy, Childbearing, and Sexually Transmitted Diseases: What the Research Shows,* Child Trends, Washington DC, 2002. www.childtrends.org
54. Alan Guttmacher Institute, "Adverse Childhood Experiences and Sexual Risk Behaviors in Women: A Retroospective Cohort Study." FAmily Planning Prospectives, September/October 2001
55. *State Role in Preventing Teen Pregnancy,* National Governors Association, Health Policy Studies Division.
56. *Teen Sexual and Reproductive Behavior in Developed Countries,* op. cit.
57. National Prevention Research Center for the Prevention of Teen Pregnancy, op. cit.
58. Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA), 278(10), 823-832.

APPENDIX A: PROGRAM INDICATORS

Certain measurements or indicators give us important imformation to guage whether a situation is getting better or worse. In the arena of public health, the following indicators have been selected for monitoring changes in youth sexual behaviors, child health, and strong families.

Teen Sexual Behavior

The Montana Youth Risk Behavior Survey is conducted in Montana schools in odd numbered years and yields the following information for the state, communities, and individual schools:

- The percentage of youth who have had sexual intercourse.
- The percentage of youth who have ever been forced to have sexual intercourse.
- The percentage of youth who were 12 years old or younger at first sexual intercourse.
- The percentage of youth who have had sexual intercourse with two or more people (lifetime).
- The percentage of youth who are currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse in the past three months).
- The percentage of youth who drank alcohol or used drugs before the last time they had sexual intercourse.
- The percentage of youth who were sexually active and used a condom at last sexual intercourse.
- The percentage of youth who used no pregnancy prevention at last sexual intercourse.
- The percentage of youth who have never been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant.
- The percentage of youth who have ever been taught about AIDS/HIV infection in school.
- The percentage of youth who have ever talked about AIDS/HIV infection with their parents or other adults in their family.
- The percentage of youth who have had their boyfriend or girlfriend hit, slap, or physically hurt them on purpose in the past 12 months.

Healthy Children

- Percentage of babies born healthy (weighing 5.5 pounds or more, born to mothers who received prenatal care during the first trimester, and born to mothers who did not smoke, drink alcohol or use drugs during pregnancy.
- Infant and child mortality rates.
- Percentage of children appropriately immunized by age two.
- Percentage of children who have untreated hearing, vision, or health problems when they enter school.
- Rate of injuries among children from birth to age nine resulting in hospitalization.
- Percentage of children under age five who are above 100% of the federal poverty level.

Strong Families

- Percentage of babies born to married couples.
- Percentage of babies born to mothers with a high school diploma.
- Percentage of babies born to mothers who were unmarried, had less than a high school education, and were below age twenty when their first child was born.
- Percentage of children living in families in which both parents have an educational level of at least twelve years.
- Percentage of children living in families in which one or both parents have a college degree.

APPENDIX B: ESTIMATED RATES FOR TEEN PREGNANCY OUTCOMES

Montana Teens
15 - 17 Years

YEAR	#Women 15-17	% change	LIVE BIRTH	% change	FERTILITY RATE	% change	RESIDENT ABORTIONS	% change	ABORTION RATE	TOTAL PREGNANCIES	% change	PREGNACY RATE	% change
1981	20,898	-2.5%	530	-3.3%	25.4	-0.8%	302	-5.3%	14.5	834	-4.5%	39.9	-2.0%
1982	20,310	-2.8%	492	-7.2%	24.2	-4.7%	290	-4.1%	14.3	786	-5.8%	38.7	-3.0%
1983	19,734	-2.8%	460	-6.5%	23.3	-3.7%	274	-5.8%	13.9	735	-6.5%	37.2	-3.9%
1984	19,254	-2.4%	425	-7.6%	22.1	-5.2%	293	6.5%	15.2	723	-1.6%	37.6	1.1%
1985	18,924	-1.7%	421	-0.9%	22.2	0.5%	304	3.6%	16.1	729	0.8%	38.5	2.4%
1986	18,624	-1.6%	394	-6.4%	21.2	-4.5%	335	9.3%	18	731	0.3%	39.3	2.1%
1987	18,102	-2.8%	402	2.0%	22.2	4.7%	241	-39.0%	13.3	646	-11.6%	35.7	-9.2%
1988	17,550	-3.0%	400	-0.5%	22.8	2.7%	301	19.9%	17.2	704	9.0%	40.1	12.3%
1989	16,944	-3.5%	403	0.8%	23.8	4.4%	281	-7.1%	16.6	688	-2.3%	40.6	1.2%
1990	16,548	-2.3%	402	-0.2%	24.3	2.1%	280	-0.4%	16.9	683	-0.7%	41.3	1.7%
1991	16,122	-2.6%	403	0.2%	25.0	2.9%	238	-17.6%	14.8	644	-5.7%	39.9	-3.4%
1992	17,610	9.2%	464	15.1%	26.3	5.2%	251	5.2%	14.3	717	11.3%	40.7	2.0%
1993	18,390	4.4%	499	7.5%	27.1	3.0%	232	-8.2%	12.6	732	2.1%	39.8	-2.2%
1994	19,218	4.5%	438	-12.2%	22.8	-15.9%	234	0.9%	12.2	676	-7.7%	35.2	-11.6%
1995	19,344	0.7%	469	7.1%	24.2	6.1%	248	5.6%	12.8	720	6.5%	37.2	5.7%
1996	20,961	8.4%	444	-5.3%	21.2	-12.5%	224	-10.7%	10.7	673	-6.5%	32.1	-13.7%
1997	21,355	1.9%	429	-3.4%	20.1	-5.2%	244	8.2%	11.4	673	0.0%	31.5	-1.8%
1998	21,389	0.2%	421	-1.9%	19.7	-2.0%	223	-9.4%	10.4	646	-4.0%	30.2	-4.2%
1999	21,371	-0.1%	393	-6.7%	18.4	-6.6%	229	2.6%	10.7	622	-3.7%	29.1	-3.6%
2000	21,378	0.0%	406	3.3%	19.0	3.3%	189	-21.2%	8.8	601	-3.4%	28.1	-3.4%
1981-1985	99,120	-2.5%	2328	-5.1%	23.5	-2.8%	1463	-1.0%	14.8	3807	-3.5%	38.4	-1.1%
1986-1990	87,768	-2.6%	2001	-0.9%	22.8	1.9%	1438	-3.5%	16.4	3452	-1.1%	39.3	1.6%
1991-1995	90,684	3.2%	2273	3.6%	25.1	0.3%	1203	-2.8%	13.3	3489	1.3%	38.5	-1.9%
1996-2000	106,454	2.1%	2093	-2.8%	98.3	-4.6%	1109	-6.1%	10.4	3215	-3.5%	30.2	-5.3%

Montana Teens
18 - 19 Years

YEAR	#Women 18-19	% change	LIVE BIRTH	% change	FERTILITY RATE	% change	RESIDENT ABORTIONS	% change	ABORTION RATE	TOTAL PREGNANCIES	% change	PREGNACY RATE	% change
1981	13,932	-4.7%	1206	1.0%	86.6	5.9%	567	-16.6%	40.7	1785	-5.0%	128.1	0.4%
1982	13,540	-2.9%	1151	-4.8%	85.0	-1.9%	585	3.1%	43.2	1746	-2.2%	129.0	0.7%
1983	13,156	-2.9%	1090	-5.6%	82.9	-2.5%	535	-9.3%	40.7	1634	-6.9%	124.2	-3.9%
1984	12,836	-2.5%	1022	-6.7%	79.6	-4.1%	495	-8.1%	38.6	1523	-7.3%	118.7	-4.6%
1985	12,616	-1.7%	902	-13.3%	71.5	-11.3%	470	-5.3%	37.3	1384	-10.0%	109.7	-8.2%
1986	12,416	-1.6%	877	-2.9%	70.6	-1.3%	397	-18.4%	32	1281	-8.0%	103.2	-6.3%
1987	12,068	-2.9%	823	-6.6%	68.2	-3.5%	403	1.5%	33.4	1228	-4.3%	101.8	-1.4%
1988	11,700	-3.1%	749	-9.9%	64.0	-6.6%	334	-20.7%	28.5	1093	-12.4%	93.4	-9.0%
1989	11,296	-3.6%	830	9.8%	73.5	12.9%	466	28.3%	41.3	1301	16.0%	115.2	18.9%
1990	11,450	1.3%	932	10.9%	81.4	9.7%	415	-12.3%	36.2	1352	3.8%	118.1	2.5%
1991	10,748	-6.5%	913	-2.1%	84.9	4.1%	349	-18.9%	32.5	1274	-6.1%	118.5	0.3%
1992	11,740	8.4%	889	-2.7%	75.7	-12.2%	326	-7.1%	27.8	1217	-4.7%	103.7	-14.3%
1993	12,260	4.2%	899	1.1%	73.3	-3.3%	324	-0.6%	26.4	1231	1.1%	100.4	-3.3%
1994	12,812	4.3%	881	-2.0%	68.8	-6.5%	334	3.0%	26.1	1217	-1.2%	95.0	-5.7%
1995	12,896	0.7%	929	5.2%	72.0	4.4%	316	-5.7%	24.5	1253	2.9%	97.2	2.3%
1996	13,451	4.1%	882	-5.3%	65.6	-9.8%	325	2.8%	24.2	1212	-3.4%	90.1	-7.9%
1997	13,678	1.7%	881	-0.1%	64.4	-1.8%	319	-1.9%	-0.0	1205	-0.6%	88.1	-2.3%
1998	14,070	2.8%	899	2.0%	63.9	-0.8%	259	-23.2%	-0.0	1167	-3.3%	82.9	-6.2%
1999	14,180	0.8%	854	-5.3%	60.2	-6.1%	309	16.2%	0.0	1166	-0.1%	82.2	-0.9%
2000	13,143	-7.9%	861	0.8%	65.5	8.1%	286	-8.0%	-0.0	1150	-1.4%	87.5	6.0%
1981-1985	66,080	-3.0%	5371	-5.9%	81.3	-2.8%	2652	-7.3%	40.1	8072	-6.3%	122.2	-3.1%
1986-1990	58,930	-2.0%	4211	0.3%	71.5	2.3%	2015	-4.3%	34.2	6255	-1.0%	106.1	0.9%
1991-1995	60,456	2.2%	4511	-0.1%	74.6	-2.7%	1649	-5.9%	27.3	6192	-1.6%	102.4	-4.1%
1996-2000	68,522	0.3%	4377	-1.6%	63.9	-2.1%	1498	-2.8%	4.8	5900	-1.7%	430.9	-2.2%

Montana Teens
15 - 19 Years

YEAR	#Women 15-19	% change	LIVE BIRTH	% change	FERTILITY RATE	% change	RESIDENT ABORTIONS	% change	ABORTION RATE	TOTAL PREGNANCIES	% change	PREGNACY RATE	% change
1981	34,830	3.4%	1736	-0.3%	49.8	3.2%	869	-13.0%	24.9	2619	-4.8%	75.2	-1.5%
1982	33,850	-2.9%	1643	-5.7%	48.5	-2.7%	875	0.7%	25.8	2532	-3.4%	74.8	-0.5%
1983	32,890	-2.9%	1550	-6.0%	47.1	-3.0%	809	-8.2%	24.6	2369	-6.9%	72.0	-3.9%
1984	32,090	-2.5%	1447	-7.1%	45.1	-4.4%	788	-2.7%	24.6	2246	-5.5%	70.0	-2.9%
1985	31,540	-1.7%	1323	-9.4%	41.9	-7.6%	774	-1.8%	24.5	2113	-6.3%	67.0	-4.5%
1986	31,040	-1.6%	1271	-4.1%	40.9	-2.4%	732	-5.7%	23.6	2012	-5.0%	64.8	-3.4%
1987	30,170	-2.9%	1225	-3.8%	40.6	-0.7%	654	-11.9%	21.7	1884	-6.8%	62.4	-3.8%
1988	29,250	-3.1%	1149	-6.6%	39.3	-3.3%	635	-3.0%	21.7	1797	-4.8%	61.4	-1.6%
1989	28,240	-3.6%	1233	6.8%	43.7	10.1%	747	15.0%	26.5	1989	9.7%	70.4	12.8%
1990	27,340	-3.3%	1334	7.6%	48.8	10.5%	695	-7.5%	25.4	2035	2.3%	74.4	5.4%
1991	26,870	-1.7%	1321	-1.0%	49.2	0.8%	587	-18.4%	21.8	1923	-5.8%	71.6	-3.9%
1992	29,350	8.4%	1353	2.4%	46.1	-6.7%	577	-1.7%	19.7	1934	0.6%	65.9	-8.6%
1993	30,650	4.2%	1398	3.2%	45.6	-1.1%	556	-3.8%	18.1	1963	1.5%	64.0	-3.0%
1994	32,030	4.3%	1319	-6.0%	41.2	-10.7%	568	2.1%	17.7	1893	-3.7%	59.1	-8.3%
1995	32,240	0.7%	1398	5.7%	43.4	5.1%	564	-0.7%	17.5	1973	4.1%	61.2	3.4%
1996	34,412	6.3%	1326	-5.4%	38.5	-12.6%	549	-2.7%	16.0	1885	-4.7%	54.8	-11.7%
1997	35,033	1.8%	1310	-1.2%	37.4	-3.0%	563	2.5%	16.1	1878	-0.4%	53.6	-2.2%
1998	35,460	1.2%	1320	0.8%	37.2	-0.5%	482	-16.8%	13.6	1813	-3.6%	51.1	-4.8%
1999	35,551	0.3%	1247	-5.9%	35.1	-6.1%	538	10.4%	15.1	1788	-1.4%	50.3	-1.7%
2000	34,521	-3.0%	1267	1.6%	36.7	4.4%	475	-13.3%	13.8	1751	-2.1%	50.7	0.8%
1981-1985	66,080	-1.3%	7699	-5.7%	46.6	-2.9%	4115	-5.0%	24.9	11879	-5.4%	71.9	-2.7%
1986-1990	146,040	-2.9%	6212	-0.0%	42.5	2.8%	3463	-2.6%	23.7	9717	-0.9%	66.5	1.9%
1991-1995	151,140	3.2%	6789	0.9%	44.9	-2.5%	2852	-4.5%	18.9	9686	-0.7%	64.1	-4.1%
1996-2000	174,977	1.3%	6470	-2.0%	37.0	-3.6%	2607	-4.0%	14.9	9115	-2.4%	52.1	-3.9%

APPENDIX C: TEEN PREGNANCY OUTCOMES: DISTRIBUTIONS BY AGE RANGES

Montana Resident Teen Pregnancy Outcomes: Distribution by Age Ranges; 1981-2000
AGE: < 15 YEARS

YEAR	TOTAL PREGS	LIVE BIRTHS	%TOTAL	RESIDENT ABORTIONS	%TOTAL	FETAL DEATHS	%TOTAL
1981	27	14	51.9%	13	48.1%	0	0.0%
1982	33	13	39.4%	19	57.6%	1	3.0%
1983	35	11	31.4%	24	68.6%	0	0.0%
1984	32	14	43.8%	18	56.3%	0	0.0%
1985	32	11	34.4%	21	65.6%	0	0.0%
1986	21	7	33.3%	14	66.7%	0	0.0%
1987	26	11	42.3%	15	57.7%	0	0.0%
1988	21	7	33.3%	13	61.9%	1	4.8%
1989	44	22	50.0%	21	47.7%	1	2.3%
1990	20	10	50.0%	10	50.0%	0	0.0%
1991	26	13	50.0%	13	50.0%	0	0.0%
1992	39	15	38.5%	24	61.5%	0	0.0%
1993	29	15	51.7%	14	48.3%	0	0.0%
1994	39	18	46.2%	21	53.8%	0	0.0%
1995	26	12	46.2%	14	53.8%	0	0.0%
1996	32	18	56.3%	14	43.8%	0	0.0%
1997	33	17	51.5%	15	45.5%	1	3.0%
1998	33	17	51.5%	14	42.4%	2	6.1%
1999	20	11	55.0%	8	40.0%	1	5.0%
2000	21	6	28.6%	15	71.4%	0	0.0%
1981-1985	159	63	40.2%	95	59.2%	1	0.6%
1986-1990	132	57	41.8%	73	56.8%	2	1.4%
1991-1995	159	73	46.5%	86	53.5%	0	0.0%
1996-2000	139	69	48.6%	66	48.6%	4	2.8%

Montana Resident Teen Pregnancy Outcomes: Distribution by Age Ranges; 1981-2000
Age: 15 - 17 Years

YEAR	TOTAL PREGS	LIVE BIRTHS	%TOTAL	RESIDENT ABORTIONS	%TOTAL	FETAL DEATHS	%TOTAL
1981	834	530	63.5%	302	36.2%	2	0.2%
1982	786	492	62.6%	290	36.9%	4	0.5%
1983	735	460	62.6%	274	37.3%	1	0.1%
1984	723	425	58.8%	293	40.5%	5	0.7%
1985	729	421	57.8%	304	41.7%	4	0.5%
1986	731	394	53.9%	335	45.8%	2	0.3%
1987	646	402	62.2%	241	37.3%	3	0.5%
1988	704	400	56.8%	301	42.8%	3	0.4%
1989	688	403	58.6%	281	40.8%	4	0.6%
1990	684	402	58.8%	280	40.9%	2	0.3%
1991	644	403	62.6%	238	37.0%	3	0.5%
1992	717	464	64.7%	251	35.0%	2	0.3%
1993	732	499	68.2%	232	31.7%	1	0.1%
1994	676	438	64.8%	234	34.6%	4	0.6%
1995	720	469	65.1%	248	34.4%	3	0.4%
1996	673	444	66.0%	224	33.3%	5	0.7%
1997	673	429	63.7%	244	36.3%	0	0.0%
1998	646	421	65.2%	223	34.5%	2	0.3%
1999	622	393	63.2%	229	36.8%	0	0.0%
2000	601	406	67.6%	189	31.4%	6	1.0%
1981-1985	3,807	2,328	61.1%	1463	38.5%	16	0.4%
1986-1990	3,453	2,001	58.1%	1438	41.5%	14	0.4%
1991-1995	3,489	2,273	65.1%	1203	2.6	13	0.4%
1996-2000	3,215	2,093	65.1%	1109	34.5%	13	0.4%

Montana Resident Teen Pregnancy Outcomes:
Distribution by Age Ranges; 1981-2000
AGE: 18 - 19

YEAR	TOTAL PREGS	LIVE BIRTHS	%TOTAL	RESIDENT ABORTIONS	%TOTAL	FETAL DEATHS	%TOTAL
1981	1785	530	29.7%	567	31.8%	12	0.7%
1982	1746	492	28.2%	585	33.5%	10	0.6%
1983	1634	460	28.2%	535	32.7%	9	0.6%
1984	1523	425	27.9%	495	32.5%	6	0.4%
1985	1384	421	30.4%	470	34.0%	12	0.9%
1986	1281	394	30.8%	397	31.0%	7	0.5%
1987	1228	402	32.7%	403	32.8%	2	0.2%
1988	1093	400	36.6%	334	30.6%	10	0.9%
1989	1301	403	31.0%	466	35.8%	5	0.4%
1990	1351	402	29.8%	415	30.7%	4	0.3%
1991	1274	403	31.6%	349	27.4%	12	0.9%
1992	1217	464	38.1%	326	26.8%	2	0.2%
1993	1231	499	40.5%	324	26.3%	8	0.6%
1994	1217	438	36.0%	334	27.4%	2	0.2%
1995	1253	469	37.4%	316	25.2%	8	0.6%
1996	1212	882	72.8%	325	26.8%	5	0.4%
1997	1205	881	73.1%	319	26.5%	5	0.4%
1998	1167	899	77.0%	259	22.2%	9	0.8%
1999	1166	854	73.2%	309	26.5%	3	0.3%
2000	1150	861	74.9%	286	24.9%	3	0.3%
1981-1985	8072	2328	28.9%	2652	32.9%	49	0.5%
1986-1990	6254	2001	32.2%	2015	32.2%	28	0.5%
1991-1995	6192	2273	36.7%	1649	26.6%	32	0.5%
1996-2000	5900	4377	74.2%	1498	25.4%	25	0.4%

Montana Resident Teen Pregnancy Outcome
Distribution by Age Ranges: 1981-2000
ALL TEENS

YEAR	TOTAL PRE	LIVE BIRTHS	%TOTAL PR	RESIDENT ABO	%TOTAL PR	FETAL DEAT	%TOTAL PR
1981	2,646	1,750	66.1%	882	33.3%	14	0.5%
1982	2,565	1,656	64.6%	894	34.9%	15	0.6%
1983	2,404	1,561	64.9%	833	34.7%	10	0.4%
1984	2,278	1,461	64.1%	806	35.4%	11	0.5%
1985	2,145	1,334	62.2%	795	37.1%	16	0.7%
1986	2,039	1,278	62.7%	746	36.6%	15	0.7%
1987	1,908	1,236	64.8%	659	34.5%	13	0.7%
1988	1,812	1,156	63.8%	648	35.8%	8	0.4%
1989	2,038	1,255	61.6%	768	37.7%	15	0.7%
1990	2,060	1,344	65.2%	705	34.2%	11	0.5%
1991	1,944	1,329	68.4%	600	30.9%	15	0.8%
1992	1,973	1,368	69.3%	601	30.5%	4	0.2%
1993	1,992	1,413	70.9%	570	28.6%	9	0.5%
1994	1,932	1,337	69.2%	589	30.5%	6	0.3%
1995	1,999	1,410	70.5%	578	28.9%	11	0.6%
1996	1,917	1,344	70.1%	563	29.4%	10	0.5%
1997	1,911	1,327	69.4%	578	30.2%	6	0.3%
1998	1,846	1,337	72.4%	496	26.9%	13	0.7%
1999	1,808	1,258	69.6%	546	30.2%	4	0.2%
2000	1,772	1,273	71.8%	490	27.7%	9	0.5%
1981-1985	12,038	7762	64.4%	4,210	35.1%	66	0.5%
1986-1990	9,857	6269	63.6%	3,526	35.8%	62	0.6%
1991-1995	9,840	6857	69.7%	2,938	29.9%	45	0.5%
1996-2000	9254	6539	70.7%	2,673	28.9%	42	0.5%

APPENDIX D: MONTANA TEEN PREGNANCIES: DISTRIBUTION OF OCCURENCES BY AGE

Montana Teen Pregnancies 1981 - 2000
(Includes reported live births, induced abortions and fetal deaths 20 weeks or older)

Year	Less than 15	% of Teen	% MT TOT	15-17 Yrs	% of Teen	% MT TOT	18-19 Yrs	% of Teen	% MT TOT	TOT	% MT TOT
1981	27	1.0%	0.2%	834	31.5%	4.8%	1785	67.5%	10.2%	2646	15.1%
1982	33	1.3%	0.2%	786	30.6%	4.4%	1746	68.1%	9.8%	2565	14.4%
1983	35	1.5%	0.2%	735	30.6%	4.3%	1634	68.0%	9.5%	2404	14.0%
1984	32	1.4%	0.2%	723	31.7%	4.2%	1523	66.9%	8.9%	2278	13.3%
1985	32	1.5%	0.2%	729	34.0%	4.5%	1384	64.5%	8.5%	2145	13.2%
1986	21	1.0%	0.1%	731	36.0%	4.7%	1281	63.0%	8.3%	2033	13.2%
1987	26	1.4%	0.2%	646	34.0%	4.4%	1228	64.6%	8.4%	1900	13.0%
1988	21	1.2%	0.2%	704	38.7%	5.1%	1093	60.1%	7.8%	1818	13.1%
1989	44	2.2%	0.3%	688	33.8%	4.8%	1301	64.0%	9.1%	2033	14.2%
1990	20	1.0%	0.1%	684	33.3%	4.8%	1352	65.8%	9.5%	2056	14.4%
1991	26	1.3%	0.2%	646	33.1%	4.6%	1277	65.5%	9.1%	1949	14.0%
1992	39	2.0%	0.3%	717	36.3%	5.1%	1217	61.7%	8.7%	1973	14.1%
1993	29	1.5%	0.2%	732	36.7%	5.3%	1231	61.8%	9.0%	1992	14.5%
1994	39	2.0%	0.3%	676	35.0%	5.0%	1217	63.0%	9.1%	1932	14.4%
1995	26	1.3%	0.2%	720	36.0%	5.4%	1253	62.7%	9.3%	1999	14.9%
1996	32	1.7%	0.2%	673	35.1%	5.1%	1212	63.2%	9.2%	1917	14.5%
1997	33	1.7%	0.2%	673	35.2%	5.1%	1205	63.1%	9.1%	1911	14.5%
1998	33	1.8%	0.3%	646	35.0%	5.0%	1167	63.2%	9.0%	1846	14.2%
1999	20	1.1%	0.2%	622	34.4%	4.8%	1166	64.5%	9.0%	1808	13.9%
2000	21	1.2%	0.2%	601	33.9%	4.6%	1150	64.9%	8.8%	1772	13.5%
1981-1985	159	1.3%	0.2%	3807	31.7%	4.8%	8072	67.0%	9.0%	12038	14.0%
1986-1990	132	1.4%	0.2%	3453	35.2%	4.8%	6255	63.5%	8.6%	9840	13.6%
1991-1995	159	1.6%	0.2%	3491	35.4%	5.1%	6195	62.9%	9.0%	9845	14.4%
1996-2000	139	1.5%	0.2%	3215	34.7%	4.9%	5900	63.8%	9.0%	9254	14.1%

Montana Teen Live Births 1981 - 2000

Year	Less than 15	% of Teen	% MT TOT	15-17 Yrs	% of Teen	% MT TOT	18-19 Yrs	% of Teen	% MT TOT	TOT	% MT TOT
1981	14	0.8%	0.1%	530	30.3%	3.7%	1206	68.9%	8.4%	1750	12.2%
1982	13	0.8%	0.1%	492	29.7%	3.4%	1151	69.5%	7.9%	1656	11.4%
1983	11	0.7%	0.1%	460	29.5%	3.3%	1090	69.8%	7.8%	1561	11.1%
1984	14	1.0%	0.1%	425	29.1%	3.0%	1022	70.0%	7.2%	1461	10.3%
1985	11	0.8%	0.1%	421	31.6%	3.1%	902	67.6%	6.7%	1334	9.9%
1986	7	0.5%	0.1%	394	30.8%	3.1%	877	68.6%	6.9%	1278	10.0%
1987	11	0.9%	0.1%	402	32.5%	3.3%	823	66.6%	6.7%	1236	10.1%
1988	7	0.6%	0.1%	400	34.6%	3.4%	749	64.8%	6.4%	1156	9.9%
1989	20	1.6%	0.2%	403	32.2%	3.5%	830	66.2%	7.1%	1253	10.7%
1990	10	0.7%	0.1%	402	29.9%	3.5%	932	69.3%	8.0%	1344	11.6%
1991	13	1.0%	0.1%	403	30.3%	6.5%	913	68.7%	7.9%	1329	11.6%
1992	15	1.1%	0.1%	464	33.9%	4.0%	889	65.0%	7.8%	1368	11.9%
1993	15	1.1%	0.1%	499	35.3%	4.4%	889	63.6%	7.9%	1413	12.4%
1994	18	1.3%	0.2%	438	32.8%	4.0%	881	65.9%	8.0%	1337	12.1%
1995	12	0.9%	0.1%	469	33.3%	4.2%	929	65.9%	8.3%	1410	12.7%
1996	18	1.3%	0.2%	444	33.0%	4.1%	882	65.6%	8.1%	1344	12.4%
1997	17	1.3%	0.2%	429	32.3%	4.0%	881	66.4%	8.1%	1327	12.2%
1998	17	1.3%	0.2%	421	31.5%	3.9%	899	67.2%	8.3%	1337	12.4%
1999	11	0.9%	0.1%	393	31.2%	3.6%	854	67.9%	7.9%	1258	11.7%
2000	6	0.5%	0.0%	406	31.9%	3.7%	861	67.6%	7.9%	1273	11.6%
1981-1985	63	0.8%	0.1%	2328	30.0%	3.8%	5371	69.2%	7.5%	7762	11.2%
1986-1990	55	0.9%	0.1%	2001	32.0%	3.4%	4211	67.1%	7.0%	6267	10.5%
1991-1995	73	1.1%	0.1%	2273	33.1%	4.6%	4501	65.8%	8.0%	6857	12.1%
1996-2000	69	1.0%	0.1%	2093	32.0%	3.9%	4377	67.0%	8.1%	6539	12.1%

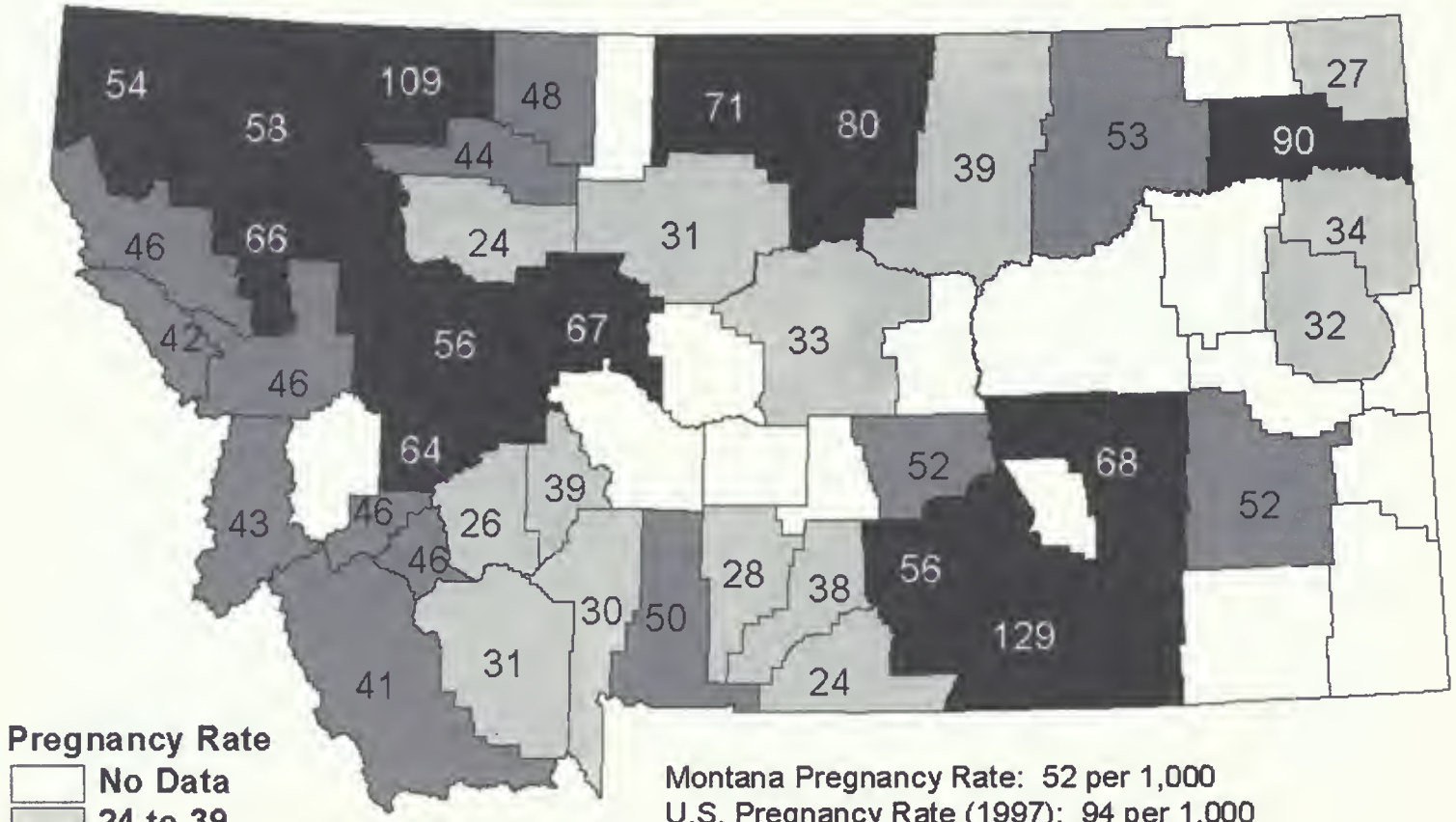
Montana Teen Induced Abortions: 1981 - 2000

Year	Less than	% of Teen A	% MT TOT	15-17 Yrs	% of Teen	% MT TOT	18-19 Yrs	% of Teen	% MT TOT	TOTAL	TEEN ABORT
1981	13	1.5%	0.4%	302	34.2%	9.7%	567	64.3%	18.1%	882	28.2%
1982	19	2.1%	0.6%	290	32.4%	9.0%	585	65.4%	18.2%	894	27.7%
1983	24	2.9%	0.8%	274	32.9%	8.9%	535	64.2%	17.5%	833	27.2%
1984	18	2.2%	0.6%	293	36.4%	10.1%	495	61.4%	17.1%	806	27.9%
1985	21	2.6%	0.8%	304	38.2%	11.2%	470	59.1%	17.3%	795	29.3%
1986	14	1.9%	0.5%	335	44.9%	12.8%	397	53.2%	15.1%	746	28.4%
1987	15	2.3%	0.7%	241	36.6%	10.5%	403	61.2%	17.6%	659	28.7%
1988	13	2.0%	0.6%	301	46.5%	14.0%	334	51.5%	15.5%	648	30.1%
1989	21	2.7%	0.8%	281	36.6%	10.9%	466	60.7%	18.0%	768	29.7%
1990	10	1.4%	0.4%	280	39.7%	10.9%	415	58.9%	16.1%	705	27.4%
1991	13	2.2%	0.5%	238	39.7%	10.0%	349	58.2%	14.7%	600	25.3%
1992	24	4.0%	1.0%	251	41.8%	10.4%	326	54.2%	13.5%	601	24.9%
1993	14	2.5%	0.6%	232	40.7%	10.2%	324	56.8%	14.3%	570	25.1%
1994	21	3.6%	0.9%	234	39.7%	10.2%	334	56.7%	14.6%	589	25.7%
1995	14	2.4%	0.6%	248	42.9%	11.2%	316	54.7%	14.2%	578	26.0%
1996	14	2.5%	0.6%	224	39.8%	9.8%	325	57.7%	14.1%	563	24.5%
1997	15	2.6%	0.6%	244	42.2%	10.5%	319	55.2%	13.8%	578	25.0%
1998	14	2.8%	0.7%	223	45.0%	10.4%	259	52.2%	12.1%	496	23.1%
1999	8	1.5%	0.4%	229	41.9%	10.7%	309	56.6%	14.5%	546	25.6%
2000	15	3.1%	0.7%	189	38.6%	8.9%	286	58.4%	13.5%	490	23.1%
1981-1985	95	2.3%	0.7%	1463	34.8%	10.7%	2652	62.9%	16.1%	4210	27.4%
1986-1990	73	2.1%	0.6%	1438	40.8%	11.8%	2015	57.1%	16.5%	3526	28.9%
1991-1995	86	2.9%	0.7%	1203	41.0%	10.4%	1649	56.1%	14.3%	2938	25.4%
1996-2000	66	2.5%	0.6%	1109	41.5%	10.1%	1498	56.0%	13.6%	2673	24.3%

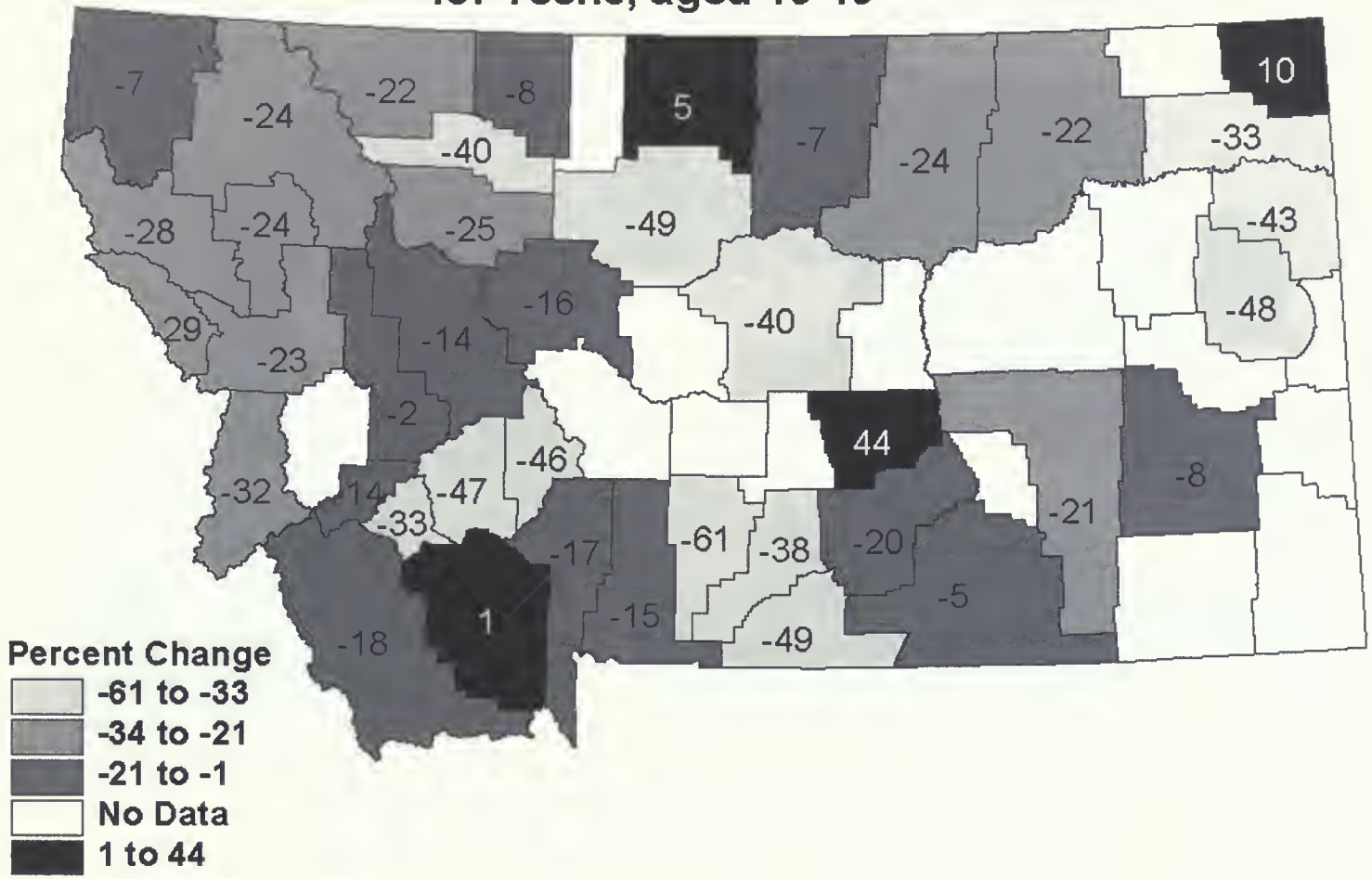
Fetal Deaths to Montana Teens: 1981 - 2000

Year	Less than	% of Teen F	% MT TOT	15-17 Yrs	% of Teen	% MT TOT	18-19 Yrs	% of Teen	% MT TOT	TOTALTEEN FDs	(%
1981	0	0.0%	0.0%	2	14.3%	2.4%	12	85.7%	14.1%	14	16.5%
1982	1	6.7%	1.1%	4	26.7%	4.3%	10	66.7%	10.8%	15	16.1%
1983	0	0.0%	0.0%	1	10.0%	1.1%	9	90.0%	9.9%	10	11.0%
1984	0	0.0%	0.0%	5	45.5%	4.5%	6	54.5%	5.5%	11	10.0%
1985	0	0.0%	0.0%	4	25.0%	4.2%	12	75.0%	12.5%	16	16.7%
1986	0	0.0%	0.0%	2	22.2%	2.1%	7	77.8%	7.4%	9	9.5%
1987	0	0.0%	0.0%	3	60.0%	3.1%	2	40.0%	2.1%	5	5.2%
1988	1	7.1%	1.1%	3	21.4%	3.3%	10	71.4%	10.9%	14	15.2%
1989	1	10.0%	1.2%	4	40.0%	4.7%	5	50.0%	5.8%	10	11.6%
1990	0	0.0%	0.0%	2	33.3%	2.6%	4	66.7%	5.1%	6	7.7%
1991	0	0.0%	0.0%	3	20.0%	3.3%	12	80.0%	13.3%	15	16.7%
1992	0	0.0%	0.0%	2	50.0%	2.4%	2	50.0%	2.4%	4	4.8%
1993	0	0.0%	0.0%	1	11.1%	1.4%	8	88.9%	10.8%	9	12.2%
1994	0	0.0%	0.0%	4	66.7%	7.7%	2	33.3%	3.8%	6	11.5%
1995	0	0.0%	0.0%	3	27.3%	4.5%	8	72.7%	11.9%	11	16.4%
1996	0	0.0%	0.0%	5	50.0%	8.6%	5	50.0%	8.6%	10	17.2%
1997	1	16.7%	2.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	5	83.3%	10.2%	6	12.2%
1998	2	15.4%	2.6%	2	15.4%	2.6%	9	69.2%	11.8%	13	17.1%
1999	1	25.0%	1.6%	0	0.0%	0.0%	3	75.0%	4.8%	4	6.5%
2000	0	0.0%	0.0%	6	66.7%	10.9%	3	33.3%	5.5%	9	16.4%
1981-1985	1	1.5%	0.2%	16	24.2%	3.4%	49	74.2%	10.3%	66	13.9%
1986-1990	2	4.5%	0.4%	14	31.8%	3.1%	28	63.6%	6.3%	44	9.8%
1991-1995	0	0.0%	0.0%	13	28.9%	3.5%	32	71.1%	8.7%	45	12.3%
1996-2000	4	11.4%	1.3%	13	26.4%	4.4%	25	62.2%	8.2%	42	13.9%

Montana Pregnancy Rates by County, 2000
(Pregnancies per 1,000 Teens, aged 15 - 19)



Percent Change in Pregnancy Rates between 1990 and 2000 for Teens, aged 15-19



APPENDIX E: COUNTY PREGNANCY RATES

MONTANA Five-Year Teen Pregnancy Rate By County in Rank Order, 1996-2000 (Females 15-19 Years Old)

Rank			Pregnancy Rate	MT Rate	% Diff
MONTANA	52.1				
1	*	BIG HORN	130.2		149.98%
2	*	GLACIER	109.2		109.63%
3	*	ROOSEVELT	90.8		74.37%
4	*	BLAINE	79.8		53.22%
5	*!	HILL	71.2		36.69%
6	*!	ROSEBUD	68.3		31.08%
7	!	CASCADE	67.3		29.11%
8	*!	LAKE	65.6		25.89%
9		POWELL	64.1		22.98%
10	+	TREASURE	59.5		14.27%
11	!	FLATHEAD	58.1		11.61%
12	+	MEAGHER	57.2		9.86%
13	*!	YELLOWSTONE	56.3		8.16%
14		LINCOLN	54.4		4.50%
15	!	LEWIS & CLARK	53.6		2.83%
16	*	VALLEY	53.3		2.29%
17		MUSSELSHELL	52.1		0.10%
18		CUSTER	51.9		-0.34%
19		PARK	49.5		-5.01%
20		TOOLE	47.6		-8.69%
21		SILVER BOW	46.5		-10.70%
22	*	SANDERS	47.0		-9.78%
23		DEER LODGE	46.6		-10.47%
24	!	MISSOULA	45.9		-11.96%
25		PONDERA	44.1		-15.31%
26	!	RAVALLI	43.3		-16.91%
27		MINERAL	42.5		-18.37%
28		BEAVERHEAD	40.7		-21.81%
29		BROADWATER	39.2		-24.82%
30		PHILLIPS	39.1		-24.88%
31	+	GARFIELD	38.3		-26.48%
32		STILLWATER	38.1		-26.95%
33	+	WIBAUX	37.0		-28.90%
34	+	WHEATLAND	36.1		-30.78%
35	+	POWDER RIVER	34.0		-34.74%
36		RICHLAND	34.5		-33.71%
37		FERGUS	32.8		-37.09%
38		DAWSON	32.1		-38.42%
39		CHOUTEAU	30.8		-40.93%
40	+	MADISON	30.6		-41.18%
41	!	GALLATIN	30.0		-42.37%
42		SWEET GRASS	28.1		-46.05%
43		FALLON	28.0		-46.18%
44		GRANITE	27.5		-47.30%
45		SHERIDAN	26.8		-48.63%
46		JEFFERSON	25.7		-50.75%
47		CARBON	24.3		-53.31%
48		TETON	23.7		-54.43%
49	+	LIBERTY	23.5		-54.83%
50	+	GOLDEN VALLEY	21.6		-58.49%
51	+	PRAIRIE	17.4		-66.61%
52	+	CARTER	21.0		-59.67%
53	+	DANIELS	16.8		-67.83%
54		MCCONE	12.7		-75.64%
55	+	JUDITH BASIN	10.8		-79.25%
56	+	PETROLEUM	0.0		-100.00%

*** - Contains Indian Reservation**
! - Has 700 or more Females age 15-19
+ - Has fewer than 100 Females age 15-19

MONTANA Five-Year Teen Pregnancy Rate by County in Alphabetical Order, 1996-2000 (Females 15-19 Years Old)

			Pregnancy Rate	% Diff MT Rate
		MONTANA	54	
1		BEAVERHEAD	40.7	-21.81%
2	*	BIG HORN	130.2	149.98%
3	*	BLAINE	79.8	53.22%
4		BROADWATER	39.2	-24.82%
5		CARBON	24.3	-53.31%
6	+	CARTER	21.0	-59.67%
7	!	CASCADE	67.3	29.11%
8		CHOUTEAU	30.8	-40.93%
9		CUSTER	51.9	-0.34%
10	+	DANIELS	16.8	-67.83%
11		DAWSON	32.1	-38.42%
12		DEER LODGE	46.6	-10.47%
13		FALLON	28.0	-46.18%
14		FERGUS	32.8	-37.09%
15	!	FLATHEAD	58.1	11.61%
16	!	GALLATIN	30.0	-42.37%
17	+	GARFIELD	38.3	-26.48%
18	*	GLACIER	109.2	109.63%
19	+	GOLDEN VALLEY	21.6	-58.49%
20		GRANITE	27.5	-47.30%
21	*!	HILL	71.2	36.69%
22		JEFFERSON	25.7	-50.75%
23	+	JUDITH BASIN	10.8	-79.25%
24	*!	LAKE	65.6	25.89%
25	!	LEWIS & CLARK	53.6	2.83%
26	+	LIBERTY	23.5	-54.83%
27		LINCOLN	54.4	4.50%
28	+	MADISON	30.6	-41.18%
29		MCCONE	12.7	-75.64%
30	+	MEAGHER	57.2	9.86%
31		MINERAL	42.5	-18.37%
32	!	MISSOULA	45.9	-11.96%
33		MUSSELSHELL	52.1	0.10%
34		PARK	49.5	-5.01%
35	+	PETROLEUM	0.0	-100.00%
36		PHILLIPS	39.1	-24.88%
37		PONDERA	44.1	-15.31%
38	+	POWDER RIVER	34.0	-34.74%
39		POWELL	64.1	22.98%
40	+	PRAIRIE	17.4	-66.61%
41	!	RAVALLI	43.3	-16.91%
42		RICHLAND	34.5	-33.71%
43	*	ROOSEVELT	90.8	74.37%
44	*	ROSEBUD	68.3	31.08%
45	*	SANDERS	47.0	-9.78%
46		SHERIDAN	26.8	-48.63%
47	!	SILVER BOW	46.5	-10.70%
48		STILLWATER	38.1	-26.95%
49		SWEET GRASS	28.1	-46.05%
50		TETON	23.7	-54.43%
51		TOOLE	47.6	-8.69%
52	+	TREASURE	59.5	14.27%
53	*	VALLEY	53.3	2.29%
54	+	WHEATLAND	36.1	-30.78%
55	+	WIBAUX	37.0	-28.90%
56	*!	YELLOWSTONE	56.3	8.16%

*** - Contains Indian Reservation**
! - Has 700 or more Females age 15-19
+ - Has fewer than 100 Females age 15-19

MONTANA

MONTANA TEEN PREGNANCY OUTCOMES - 1981 TO 2000
Ages 15-19 Years

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rate	Births (Under 15)	Non-Marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	34,830	2,619		1,736		869		14	796		14
1982	33,850	2,532		1,643		875		13	790		14
1983	32,890	2,369		1,550		809		11	760		10
1984	32,090	2,246		1,447		788		14	761		11
1985	31,540	2,113	71.9	1,323	46.6	774	24.9	11	750	50.1	16
1986	31,040	2,012	69.8	1,271	44.8	732	24.6	7	745	52.6	9
1987	30,170	1,884	67.4	1,225	43.2	654	23.8	11	789	55.8	5
1988	29,250	1,797	65.2	1,149	41.6	635	23.3	7	765	59.4	13
1989	28,240	1,989	65.2	1,233	41.3	747	23.6	22	793	62.0	9
1990	27,340	2,035	66.5	1,334	42.5	695	23.7	10	915	64.5	6
1991	28,163	1,923	67.3	1,321	43.7	587	23.2	13	946	67.2	15
1992	29,350	1,934	68.0	1,353	44.9	577	22.8	15	994	69.1	4
1993	30,650	1,963	68.5	1,398	46.2	556	22.0	15	1040	70.6	9
1994	32,030	1,893	66.1	1,319	45.6	568	20.2	18	932	71.8	6
1995	32,240	1,973	63.5	1,398	44.5	564	18.7	12	1035	72.9	11
1996	34,412	1,885	60.8	1,326	42.8	549	17.7	18	1034	74.1	10
1997	35,033	1,878	58.4	1,310	41.1	563	17.0	17	1015	74.9	5
1998	35,460	1,813	55.8	1,320	39.4	482	16.1	17	1045	75.8	11
1999	35,551	1,788	54.1	1,247	38.2	538	15.6	11	982	77.4	3
2000	34,521	1,751	52.1	1,267	37.0	475	14.9	6	1027	78.9	9

BEAVERHEAD COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births Under 15	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	390	19		14		5		0	3		0
1982	390	39		28		11		0	7		0
1983	380	33		23		10		0	8		0
1984	350	17		9		7		0	2		1
1985	350	22	69.9	16	48.4	6	21.0	0	4	26.7	0
1986	340	12	68.0	4	44.2	8	23.2	0	0	26.3	0
1987	340	10	53.4	5	32.4	4	19.9	0	3	29.8	1
1988	330	19	46.8	8	24.6	11	21.1	0	4	31.0	0
1989	320	23	51.2	11	26.2	12	24.4	0	8	43.2	0
1990	303	17	49.6	16	26.9	1	22.0	0	12	61.4	0
1991	300	15	52.7	13	33.3	2	18.8	0	6	62.3	0
1992	330	9	52.4	7	34.7	2	17.7	0	5	63.6	0
1993	340	14	49.0	9	35.2	5	13.8	0	7	67.9	0
1994	360	17	44.1	13	35.5	4	8.6	0	7	63.8	0
1995	360	25	47.3	15	33.7	9	13.0	0	12	64.9	1
1996	375	10	42.5	6	28.3	4	13.6	0	4	70.0	0
1997	373	18	46.5	10	29.3	7	16.0	0	5	66.0	1
1998	367	17	47.4	10	29.4	7	16.9	0	7	64.8	0
1999	365	16	46.7	11	28.3	5	17.4	0	8	69.2	0
2000	435	17	40.7	13	26.1	4	14.1	0	7	62.0	0

BIG HORN COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births Under 15	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	560	87		78		7		1	46		2
1982	540	65		55		10		1	37		0
1983	520	79		71		8		0	47		0
1984	510	64		58		5		1	45		1
1985	500	71	139.2	59	122.1	11	15.6	0	36	65.7	1
1986	490	53	129.7	47	113.3	6	15.6	0	33	68.3	0
1987	470	82	140.2	72	123.3	10	16.1	0	52	69.4	0
1988	460	60	135.8	57	120.6	3	14.4	1	40	70.3	0
1989	440	55	136.0	51	121.2	4	14.4	0	35	68.5	0
1990	410	60	136.6	57	125.1	3	11.5	0	42	71.1	0
1991	420	58	143.2	51	130.9	6	11.8	0	41	72.9	1
1992	460	57	132.4	50	121.5	7	10.5	1	43	75.6	0
1993	470	53	128.6	46	115.9	7	12.3	4	37	77.6	0
1994	490	48	122.7	45	110.7	3	11.6	1	41	81.9	0
1995	500	35	107.3	29	94.4	5	12.0	1	41	91.9	1
1996	534	70	107.2	61	94.1	9	12.6	0	57	94.8	0
1997	568	69	107.3	58	93.3	11	13.7	0	54	96.2	0
1998	367	68	117.9	64	104.5	4	13.0	3	57	97.3	0
1999	365	50	125.1	42	108.8	8	15.9	0	38	97.2	0
2000	585	58	130.2	53	114.9	5	15.3	1	45	90.3	0

BLAINE COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births Under 15	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	310	30		24		6		0	20		0
1982	300	34		31		2		0	25		1
1983	280	28		23		5		0	17		0
1984	280	29		21		7		2	13		1
1985	280	29	103.4	26	86.2	3	15.9	0	19	75.2	0
1986	270	22	100.7	18	84.4	4	14.9	0	15	74.8	0
1987	270	23	94.9	21	79.0	2	15.2	1	20	77.1	0
1988	260	21	91.2	17	75.7	4	14.7	0	15	79.6	0
1989	250	24	89.5	21	77.4	3	12.0	0	19	85.4	0
1990	230	20	85.9	17	73.4	3	12.5	0	15	89.4	0
1991	240	17	84.0	17	74.4	0	9.6	1	17	92.5	0
1992	250	27	88.6	24	78.0	3	10.6	0	20	89.6	0
1993	260	27	93.5	23	82.9	4	10.6	0	19	88.2	0
1994	280	29	95.2	28	86.5	1	8.7	0	24	87.2	0
1995	270	21	93.1	16	83.1	5	10.0	0	14	87.0	0
1996	287	23	94.3	20	82.4	3	11.9	1	20	87.4	0
1997	294	26	90.6	22	78.4	4	12.2	1	20	89.0	0
1998	309	19	81.9	18	72.2	1	9.7	1	18	92.3	0
1999	311	29	80.2	25	68.7	4	11.6	0	23	94.1	0
2000	315	24	79.8	20	69.3	4	10.6	0	17	93.3	0

BROADWATER COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births Under 15	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	130	4		3		1		0	0		0
1982	120	11		10		0		0	3		1
1983	120	5		5		0		0	1		0
1984	120	7		6		1		0	1		0
1985	120	14	67.2	13	60.7	1	4.9	0	6	29.7	0
1986	120	8	75.0	6	66.7	1	5.0	0	2	32.5	1
1987	120	12	76.7	9	65.0	3	10.0	0	5	38.5	0
1988	120	6	78.3	4	63.3	2	13.3	0	2	42.1	0
1989	110	8	81.4	6	64.4	2	15.3	0	4	50.0	0
1990	107	8	72.8	4	50.3	4	20.8	0	2	51.7	0
1991	110	9	75.8	6	51.1	3	24.7	0	4	58.6	0
1992	120	8	68.8	6	45.9	2	22.9	0	5	65.4	0
1993	120	8	72.3	5	47.6	3	24.7	0	3	66.7	0
1994	130	4	63.0	3	40.9	1	22.1	0	1	62.5	0
1995	120	6	58.3	6	43.3	0	15.0	0	4	65.4	0
1996	149	10	56.3	8	43.8	2	12.5	0	5	64.3	0
1997	157	2	44.4	2	35.5	0	8.9	0	3	66.7	0
1998	158	6	39.2	4	32.2	2	7.0	0	4	73.9	0
1999	162	8	42.9	7	36.2	1	6.7	0	6	81.5	0
2000	140	4	39.2	3	31.3	1	7.8	0	2	83.3	0

CARBON COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births Under 15	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	280	15		8		7		0	0		0
1982	280	15		11		4		0	4		0
1983	280	19		11		8		0	6		0
1984	280	20		8		12		0	1		0
1985	280	17	61.4	7	32.1	10	29.3	0	1	26.7	0
1986	280	16	62.1	9	32.9	7	29.3	0	2	30.4	0
1987	280	12	60.0	7	30.0	5	30.0	0	5	35.7	0
1988	280	12	55.0	7	27.1	5	27.9	1	5	36.8	0
1989	280	9	47.1	5	25.0	4	22.1	1	4	48.6	0
1990	270	17	47.5	7	25.2	10	22.3	0	2	51.4	0
1991	280	17	48.2	10	25.9	7	22.3	0	10	72.2	0
1992	300	21	53.9	12	29.1	9	24.8	0	9	73.2	0
1993	330	8	49.3	7	28.1	1	21.2	1	7	78.0	0
1994	360	18	52.6	13	31.8	5	20.8	0	8	73.5	0
1995	370	17	49.4	10	31.7	7	17.7	0	7	78.8	0
1996	365	7	41.2	5	27.2	2	13.9	1	5	76.6	0
1997	384	14	35.4	10	24.9	4	10.5	0	9	80.0	0
1998	392	9	34.7	5	23.0	4	11.8	0	2	72.1	0
1999	398	7	28.3	6	18.9	1	9.4	0	4	75.0	0
2000	311	8	24.3	3	15.7	5	8.6	0	3	79.3	0

CARTER COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births (Under 15	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	80	5		5		0		0	3		
1982	70	4		4		0		0	0	0	
1983	70	3		2		1		0	0	0	
1984	60	0		0		0		0	0	0	
1985	60	6	52.9	6	50.0	0	2.9	0	1	23.5	0
1986	60	3	50.0	2	43.8	1	6.3	0	0	7.1	0
1987	50	2	46.7	1	36.7	1	10.0	0	1	18.2	0
1988	50	2	46.4	2	39.3	0	7.1	0	1	27.3	0
1989	40	1	53.8	0	42.3	1	11.5	0	0	27.3	0
1990	40	2	41.7	1	25.0	1	16.7	0	1	50.0	0
1991	40	1	36.4	0	18.2	1	18.2	0	0	75.0	0
1992	40	0	28.6	0	14.3	0	14.3	0	0	66.7	0
1993	40	0	20.0	0	5.0	0	15.0	0	0	100.0	0
1994	40	2	25.0	1	10.0	1	15.0	0	0	50.0	0
1995	40	1	20.0	1	10.0	0	10.0	0	0	0.0	0
1996	47	2	24.2	2	19.3	0	4.8	0	2	50.0	0
1997	47	0	23.4	0	18.7	0	4.7	0	0	50.0	0
1998	50	2	31.3	2	26.8	0	4.5	0	1	50.0	0
1999	47	0	21.6	0	21.6	0	0.0	0	0	60.0	0
2000	47	1	21.0	1	21.0	0	0.0	0	0	60.0	0

CASCADE COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births Under 15	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	3510	321		216		104		2	96		1
1982	3350	262		167		93		1	63		2
1983	3250	275		176		97		1	67		2
1984	3110	262		169		91		0	71		2
1985	2990	227	83.1	149	54.1	76	28.4	1	78	42.8	2
1986	2860	244	81.6	152	52.2	91	28.8	0	89	45.3	1
1987	2770	206	81.0	135	52.1	71	28.4	2	80	49.3	0
1988	2660	210	79.8	149	52.4	60	27.0	1	93	54.5	1
1989	2520	193	78.3	130	51.8	62	26.1	1	67	56.9	1
1990	2320	198	80.0	146	54.2	52	25.6	0	102	60.5	0
1991	2290	185	79.0	141	55.8	44	23.0	0	84	60.8	0
1992	2550	213	81.0	169	59.6	44	21.2	1	115	62.7	0
1993	2630	219	81.9	167	61.2	49	20.4	1	117	64.4	3
1994	2740	207	81.6	136	60.6	71	20.8	3	78	65.3	0
1995	2720	214	80.3	159	59.7	53	20.2	2	101	64.1	2
1996	2881	219	79.3	153	58.0	66	20.9	0	108	66.2	0
1997	2869	175	74.7	119	53.0	56	21.3	3	77	65.5	0
1998	2861	207	72.6	155	51.3	51	21.1	1	119	66.9	1
1999	2843	203	71.8	150	51.9	52	19.6	0	109	69.8	1
2000	2894	161	67.3	116	48.3	44	18.7	1	90	72.6	1

CHOUTEAU COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births Under 15	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	230	15		14		1		0	6		0
1982	220	10		6		4		0	4		0
1983	220	11		5		6		0	1		0
1984	200	7		4		3		0	1		0
1985	200	10	49.5	5	31.8	5	17.8	0	5	50.0	0
1986	190	11	47.6	7	26.2	4	21.4	0	1	44.4	0
1987	190	15	54.0	5	26.0	9	27.0	0	3	42.3	1
1988	180	9	54.2	4	26.0	5	27.1	0	2	48.0	0
1989	170	11	60.2	7	30.1	4	29.0	0	3	50.0	0
1990	160	8	60.7	5	31.5	3	28.1	0	2	39.3	0
1991	160	8	59.3	6	31.4	2	26.7	0	4	51.9	0
1992	170	3	46.4	2	28.6	1	17.9	0	2	54.2	0
1993	170	7	44.6	5	30.1	2	14.5	0	3	56.0	0
1994	180	3	34.5	2	23.8	1	10.7	0	0	55.0	0
1995	180	7	32.6	6	24.4	1	8.1	0	3	57.1	0
1996	190	9	32.6	8	25.8	1	6.7	0	5	56.5	0
1997	185	8	37.6	4	27.6	4	9.9	0	2	52.0	0
1998	184	6	35.9	5	27.2	1	8.7	0	3	52.0	0
1999	175	5	38.3	3	28.4	2	9.8	0	2	57.7	0
2000	241	2	30.8	1	21.5	1	9.2	0	1	61.9	0

CUSTER COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births (Under 1	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	620	34		19		15		0	5		0
1982	600	44		29		14		0	16		1
1983	570	30		24		6		0	10		0
1984	550	35		20		15		0	10		0
1985	530	32	61.0	25	40.8	7	19.9	0	17	49.6	0
1986	510	19	58.0	16	41.3	3	16.3	0	8	53.5	0
1987	500	34	56.4	18	38.7	16	17.7	0	12	55.3	0
1988	460	19	54.5	13	36.1	6	18.4	0	6	57.6	0
1989	440	28	54.1	20	37.7	8	16.4	0	13	60.9	0
1990	410	31	56.5	19	37.1	12	19.4	0	16	64.0	0
1991	410	22	60.4	18	39.6	4	20.7	0	14	69.3	0
1992	440	27	58.8	18	40.7	9	18.1	0	15	72.7	0
1993	460	36	66.7	30	48.6	6	18.1	0	18	72.4	0
1994	480	32	67.3	24	49.5	8	17.7	0	19	75.2	0
1995	480	32	65.6	23	49.8	9	15.9	0	18	74.3	0
1996	515	29	65.7	21	48.8	8	16.8	1	14	72.4	0
1997	519	35	66.8	26	50.5	8	15.9	0	19	71.0	1
1998	513	28	62.2	21	45.9	7	16.0	0	19	77.4	0
1999	502	20	56.9	15	41.9	5	14.6	0	9	74.5	0
2000	455	18	51.9	14	38.7	4	12.8	0	13	76.3	0

DANIELS COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births (Under 1	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	110	4		4		0		0	0		0
1982	110	8		6		2		0	2		0
1983	100	3		2		1		0	1		0
1984	100	2		1		1		0	0		0
1985	90	2	37.3	1	27.5	1	9.8	0	1	28.6	0
1986	80	2	35.4	2	25.0	0	10.4	0	0	33.3	0
1987	80	3	26.7	1	15.6	2	11.1	0	1	42.9	0
1988	70	1	23.8	0	11.9	1	11.9	0	0	40.0	0
1989	70	2	25.6	2	15.4	0	10.3	0	1	50.0	0
1990	70	2	27.0	1	16.2	1	10.8	0	1	50.0	0
1991	60	0	22.9	0	11.4	0	11.4	0	0	75.0	0
1992	70	3	23.5	1	11.8	2	11.8	0	1	75.0	0
1993	70	3	29.4	1	14.7	2	14.7	0	0	60.0	0
1994	80	2	28.6	2	14.3	0	14.3	0	1	60.0	0
1995	80	4	33.3	3	19.4	1	13.9	0	1	42.9	0
1996	74	0	32.1	0	18.7	0	13.4	0	0	42.9	0
1997	72	0	23.9	0	16.0	0	8.0	0	0	33.3	0
1998	68	1	18.7	1	16.0	0	2.7	0	1	50.0	0
1999	65	3	22.3	2	16.7	1	5.6	0	2	66.7	0
2000	79	2	16.8	2	14.0	0	2.8	0	2	100.0	0

DAWSON COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births (Under 1	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	540	43		34		9		0	5		0
1982	550	35		22		12		0	4		1
1983	520	32		16		16		0	6		0
1984	490	30		14		15		0	6		1
1985	460	32	67.2	21	41.8	10	24.2	1	16	34.6	1
1986	430	29	64.5	20	38.0	9	25.3	0	8	43.0	0
1987	400	28	65.7	18	38.7	10	26.1	0	9	50.6	0
1988	370	23	66.0	14	40.5	8	24.2	0	8	54.0	1
1989	340	17	64.5	11	42.0	6	21.5	0	6	56.0	0
1990	310	17	61.6	6	37.3	11	23.8	0	6	53.6	0
1991	310	18	59.5	9	33.5	9	25.4	0	7	62.1	0
1992	320	21	58.2	16	33.9	5	23.6	0	12	69.6	0
1993	330	18	56.5	13	34.2	5	22.4	0	11	76.4	0
1994	340	13	54.0	10	33.5	3	20.5	0	8	81.5	0
1995	340	9	48.2	9	34.8	0	13.4	0	7	78.9	0
1996	353	9	41.6	7	32.7	2	8.9	0	5	78.2	0
1997	357	11	34.9	7	26.7	4	8.1	0	6	80.4	0
1998	350	14	32.2	11	25.3	3	6.9	0	9	79.5	0
1999	345	10	30.4	8	24.1	2	6.3	0	7	81.0	0
2000	372	13	32.1	9	23.6	4	8.4	0	8	83.3	0

DEER LODGE COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births Under 15	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	500	29		22		5		0	15		2
1982	480	23		20		3		0	9		0
1983	460	36		24		12		0	14		0
1984	450	24		19		5		0	7		0
1985	440	33	62.2	21	45.5	11	15.5	0	12	53.8	1
1986	420	22	61.3	16	44.4	5	16.0	0	9	51.0	1
1987	410	21	62.4	16	44.0	5	17.4	0	11	55.2	0
1988	400	25	59.0	17	42.0	8	16.0	0	11	56.2	0
1989	390	22	59.7	14	40.8	8	18.0	0	7	59.5	0
1990	372	17	53.7	11	37.1	6	16.1	0	8	62.2	0
1991	340	33	61.7	22	41.8	11	19.9	0	15	65.0	0
1992	380	24	64.3	16	42.5	8	21.8	0	11	65.0	0
1993	380	18	61.2	14	41.4	4	19.9	0	9	64.9	0
1994	380	23	62.1	18	43.7	5	18.4	0	14	70.4	0
1995	370	27	67.6	20	48.6	7	18.9	0	15	71.1	0
1996	405	14	55.4	11	41.3	3	14.1	0	7	70.9	0
1997	404	29	57.2	23	44.4	6	12.9	0	16	70.9	0
1998	421	18	56.1	16	44.4	2	11.6	0	12	72.7	0
1999	406	15	51.3	14	41.9	1	9.5	1	13	75.0	0
2000	358	17	46.6	11	37.6	6	9.0	0	10	77.3	0

FALLON COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births (Under 1	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	180	13		11		2		0	4		0
1982	170	8		7		1		0	1		0
1983	170	8		7		1		0	3		0
1984	160	5		5		0		0	3		0
1985	150	7	49.4	5	42.2	2	7.2	0	0	31.4	0
1986	140	4	40.5	4	35.4	0	5.1	0	4	39.3	0
1987	140	4	36.8	2	30.3	2	6.6	0	1	47.8	0
1988	120	6	36.6	5	29.6	1	7.0	0	1	42.9	0
1989	120	5	38.8	4	29.9	1	9.0	0	2	40.0	0
1990	100	7	41.9	7	35.5	0	6.5	0	4	54.5	0
1991	100	5	46.6	4	37.9	1	8.6	0	3	50.0	0
1992	100	2	46.3	2	40.7	0	5.6	0	1	50.0	0
1993	100	5	46.2	3	38.5	2	7.7	0	1	55.0	0
1994	110	3	43.1	2	35.3	1	7.8	0	1	55.6	0
1995	110	3	34.6	1	23.1	2	11.5	0	1	58.3	0
1996	106	1	26.6	0	15.2	1	11.4	0	0	50.0	0
1997	109	4	29.9	4	18.7	2	15.0	0	2	50.0	0
1998	110	7	33.0	6	23.9	0	11.0	0	4	61.5	1
1999	104	2	31.5	2	24.1	0	9.3	0	1	61.5	0
2000	106	1	28.0	0	22.4	1	7.5	1	0	58.3	0

FERGUS COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births Under 15	marital Births	Non-Ratio to Births	5-Year Fetal Deaths
1981	550	39		30		9		0	11		0
1982	530	27		19		8		0	5		0
1983	500	31		16		15		0	6		0
1984	480	22		13		9		0	5		0
1985	470	21	55.3	9	34.4	11	20.6	0	6	37.9	1
1986	450	18	49.0	13	28.8	5	19.8	0	5	38.6	0
1987	430	12	44.6	9	25.8	3	18.5	1	5	45.0	0
1988	400	27	44.8	16	26.9	11	17.5	0	7	46.7	0
1989	380	21	46.5	11	27.2	10	18.8	0	5	48.3	0
1990	340	31	54.5	17	33.0	14	21.5	0	13	53.0	0
1991	370	22	58.9	13	34.4	9	24.5	0	11	62.1	0
1992	380	15	62.0	12	36.9	3	25.1	0	5	59.4	0
1993	400	21	58.8	17	37.4	4	21.4	0	9	61.4	0
1994	440	25	59.1	22	42.0	3	17.1	0	18	69.1	0
1995	440	12	46.8	10	36.5	2	10.3	0	8	68.9	0
1996	423	19	44.2	15	36.5	4	7.7	0	10	65.8	0
1997	424	16	43.7	12	35.7	4	8.0	0	6	67.1	0
1998	424	11	38.6	9	31.6	2	7.0	1	6	70.6	0
1999	418	11	32.4	8	25.4	3	7.0	0	7	68.5	0
2000	447	13	32.8	12	26.2	1	6.6	0	7	64.3	0

FLATHEAD COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births Under 15	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	2130	161		85		75		1	30		1
1982	2050	155		92		63		1	39		0
1983	1990	173		95		77		0	34		1
1984	1990	159		80		78		1	34		1
1985	2010	134	76.9	62	40.7	72	35.9	1	31	40.6	0
1986	2030	147	76.3	77	40.3	70	35.7	1	44	44.8	0
1987	1980	141	75.4	84	39.8	57	35.4	0	50	48.5	0
1988	1940	132	71.7	67	37.2	63	34.2	1	42	54.3	2
1989	1900	159	72.3	95	39.0	62	32.9	3	50	56.4	2
1990	1800	159	76.5	97	43.5	62	32.5	1	65	59.8	0
1991	1910	156	78.4	102	46.7	54	31.3	1	63	60.7	0
1992	2050	150	78.8	104	48.4	46	29.9	0	67	61.7	0
1993	2170	165	80.3	112	51.9	52	28.1	2	75	62.7	1
1994	2280	178	79.1	113	51.7	65	27.3	2	76	65.5	0
1995	2340	175	76.7	115	50.8	59	25.7	1	64	63.2	1
1996	2563	146	71.4	106	48.2	38	22.8	0	68	63.6	2
1997	2630	153	68.2	107	46.1	45	21.6	1	78	65.3	1
1998	2681	143	63.6	95	42.9	48	20.4	1	70	66.4	0
1999	2700	162	60.3	101	40.6	61	19.4	3	74	67.6	0
2000	2704	168	58.1	121	39.9	47	18.0	0	86	70.9	0

GALLATIN COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births Under 15	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	2460	115		48		66		0	16		1
1982	2430	122		45		77		0	19		0
1983	2350	90		33		57		0	10		0
1984	2320	75		44		31		0	17		0
1985	2330	98	42.1	39	17.6	59	24.4	0	18	38.3	0
1986	2360	73	38.8	44	17.4	29	21.5	0	13	37.6	0
1987	2310	79	35.6	36	16.8	43	18.8	0	20	39.8	0
1988	2260	85	35.4	39	17.4	46	18.0	0	21	44.1	0
1989	2220	83	36.4	35	16.8	48	19.6	0	17	46.1	0
1990	2107	89	36.3	41	17.3	48	19.0	0	23	48.2	0
1991	2160	79	37.5	38	17.1	41	20.4	2	28	57.7	0
1992	2430	93	38.4	54	18.5	39	19.9	2	28	56.5	0
1993	2500	95	38.5	42	18.4	53	20.1	0	29	59.5	0
1994	2550	103	39.1	48	19.0	55	20.1	0	27	60.5	0
1995	2570	95	38.1	54	19.3	41	18.8	0	36	62.7	0
1996	2857	100	37.7	45	18.8	55	18.8	1	31	62.1	0
1997	2950	92	36.1	44	17.4	48	18.8	2	36	68.2	0
1998	3022	88	34.3	55	17.6	32	16.6	1	38	68.3	1
1999	3084	91	32.2	45	16.8	46	15.3	0	36	72.8	0
2000	2877	73	30.0	46	15.9	27	14.1	0	37	75.7	0

GARFIELD COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births (Under 1	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	70	4		4		0		0	2		0
1982	60	3		3		0		0	0		0
1983	60	1		0		1		0	0		0
1984	60	1		1		0		0	0		0
1985	60	4	41.9	4	38.7	0	3.2	0	1	25.0	0
1986	50	2	37.9	1	31.0	1	6.9	0	0	11.1	0
1987	50	1	32.1	0	21.4	1	10.7	0	0	16.7	0
1988	50	3	40.7	1	25.9	2	14.8	0	0	14.3	0
1989	50	2	46.2	2	30.8	0	15.4	0	1	25.0	0
1990	40	1	37.5	1	20.8	0	16.7	0	0	20.0	0
1991	40	2	39.1	1	21.7	1	17.4	0	0	20.0	0
1992	40	2	45.5	2	31.8	0	13.6	0	1	28.6	0
1993	50	5	54.5	4	45.5	1	9.1	0	1	30.0	0
1994	50	3	59.1	2	45.5	1	13.6	0	2	40.0	0
1995	60	0	50.0	0	37.5	0	12.5	0	0	44.4	0
1996	45	3	53.1	1	36.7	2	16.3	0	0	44.4	0
1997	47	3	55.6	3	39.7	0	15.9	0	2	50.0	0
1998	49	2	43.8	2	31.9	0	12.0	0	2	75.0	0
1999	48	0	32.1	0	24.1	0	8.0	0	0	66.7	0
2000	46	1	38.3	1	29.8	0	8.5	0	0	57.1	0

GLACIER COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births Under 15	marital Births	Non-Ratio to Births	5-Year Fetal Deaths
1981	470	82		65		17		0	54		0
1982	470	97		84		13		1	64		0
1983	460	69		61		8		1	52		0
1984	460	76		57		19		0	52		0
1985	460	58	164.7	40	132.3	17	31.9	1	37	84.4	1
1986	450	69	160.4	55	129.1	13	30.4	0	45	84.2	1
1987	450	52	142.1	44	112.7	8	28.5	1	39	87.5	0
1988	450	61	139.2	46	106.6	15	31.7	0	44	89.7	0
1989	450	61	133.2	50	104.0	11	28.3	1	46	89.8	0
1990	420	68	140.1	53	111.7	14	27.5	3	49	89.9	1
1991	430	49	132.3	38	105.0	11	26.8	0	34	91.8	0
1992	470	70	139.2	54	108.6	16	30.2	2	52	93.4	0
1993	490	71	141.2	52	109.3	19	31.4	1	50	93.5	0
1994	520	60	136.5	50	106.0	10	30.0	1	48	94.3	0
1995	530	59	126.6	53	101.2	6	25.4	1	51	95.1	0
1996	529	55	124.1	50	102.0	4	21.7	1	48	96.1	1
1997	548	64	118.1	57	100.1	7	17.6	1	52	95.0	0
1998	564	66	113.0	50	96.6	16	16.0	1	45	93.8	0
1999	576	60	110.7	53	95.7	7	14.6	0	50	93.5	0
2000	631	66	109.2	54	92.7	12	16.2	0	51	93.2	0

GOLDEN VALLEY COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births Under 15	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	40	1		1		0		0	0		0
1982	40	0		0		0		0	0		0
1983	30	3		1		2		0	1		0
1984	30	3		1		2		0	1		0
1985	30	1	47.1	1	23.5	0	23.5	0	0	50.0	0
1986	30	0	43.8	0	18.8	0	25.0	0	2	133.3	0
1987	30	2	60.0	2	33.3	0	26.7	0	0	80.0	0
1988	30	0	40.0	0	26.7	0	13.3	0	0	75.0	0
1989	30	0	20.0	0	20.0	0	0.0	0	0	66.7	0
1990	30	0	13.3	0	13.3	0	0.0	0	0	100.0	0
1991	30	0	13.3	0	13.3	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0
1992	30	1	6.7	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	1	100.0	0
1993	30	0	6.7	0	6.7	0	0.0	0	0	100.0	0
1994	30	2	20.0	1	13.3	1	6.7	0	0	50.0	0
1995	30	0	20.0	0	13.3	0	6.7	0	0	50.0	0
1996	33	2	32.7	1	19.6	1	13.1	0	2	100.0	0
1997	36	0	25.2	0	12.6	0	12.6	0	0	100.0	0
1998	38	2	35.9	2	24.0	0	12.0	0	1	75.0	0
1999	39	0	22.7	0	17.0	0	5.7	0	0	100.0	0
2000	39	0	21.6	0	16.2	0	5.4	0	0	100.0	0

GRANITE COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births Under 15	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	100	12		9		3		0	3		0
1982	100	12		7		5		0	4		0
1983	100	7		4		3		0	4		0
1984	90	8		7		1		0	4		0
1985	90	7	95.8	3	62.5	4	33.3	0	1	53.3	0
1986	90	8	89.4	4	53.2	4	36.2	0	1	56.0	0
1987	90	6	78.3	5	50.0	1	28.3	0	3	56.5	0
1988	90	4	73.3	4	51.1	0	22.2	0	0	39.1	0
1989	90	9	75.6	5	46.7	4	28.9	0	3	38.1	0
1990	91	7	75.4	1	42.1	6	33.3	0	0	36.8	0
1991	80	3	65.8	3	40.8	0	24.9	0	3	50.0	0
1992	90	5	63.5	4	38.5	0	22.7	1	3	52.9	1
1993	90	5	65.8	4	38.5	1	24.9	0	2	64.7	0
1994	90	2	49.9	2	31.7	0	15.9	0	1	64.3	0
1995	90	4	43.2	2	34.1	2	6.8	0	2	73.3	0
1996	99	6	47.9	6	39.2	0	6.5	0	6	77.8	0
1997	102	3	42.5	3	36.1	0	6.4	0	1	70.6	0
1998	108	0	30.7	0	26.6	0	4.1	0	0	76.9	0
1999	107	4	33.6	2	25.7	2	7.9	0	2	84.6	0
2000	94	1	27.5	0	21.6	1	5.9	0	0	81.8	0

HILL COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births Under 15	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	860	60		38		22		0	23		0
1982	830	71		42		28		0	27		1
1983	800	67		45		22		0	22		0
1984	770	77		51		26		0	38		0
1985	740	59	83.5	42	54.5	17	28.8	0	32	65.1	0
1986	710	50	84.2	38	56.6	11	27.0	1	26	66.5	1
1987	690	51	81.9	39	58.0	12	23.7	0	32	69.8	0
1988	670	47	79.3	38	58.1	8	20.7	0	27	74.5	1
1989	640	46	73.3	34	55.4	12	17.4	2	25	74.3	0
1990	600	30	67.7	28	53.5	2	13.6	0	15	70.6	0
1991	620	57	71.7	49	58.4	8	13.0	2	41	74.5	0
1992	650	49	72.0	37	58.5	12	13.2	2	34	76.3	0
1993	670	60	76.1	50	62.3	10	13.8	0	45	80.8	0
1994	690	48	75.5	37	62.2	11	13.3	0	28	81.1	0
1995	700	64	83.5	48	66.4	15	16.8	1	42	86.0	1
1996	700	54	80.6	41	62.5	13	17.9	1	37	87.3	0
1997	711	55	81.0	44	63.4	11	17.3	0	38	86.4	0
1998	712	44	75.4	35	58.4	9	16.8	1	26	83.4	0
1999	703	60	78.6	49	61.5	11	16.7	1	36	82.5	0
2000	727	40	71.2	37	58.0	3	13.2	1	36	84.0	0

JEFFERSON COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births Under 15	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	300	13		10		3		1	2		0
1982	280	13		9		4		0	5		0
1983	290	18		12		6		0	6		0
1984	280	18		15		3		0	6		0
1985	280	6	47.6	2	33.6	4	14.0	0	1	41.7	0
1986	270	15	50.0	13	36.4	2	13.6	0	7	49.0	0
1987	270	10	48.2	7	35.3	3	12.9	0	2	44.9	0
1988	270	10	43.1	5	30.7	5	12.4	0	1	40.5	0
1989	260	14	40.7	8	25.9	6	14.8	1	5	45.7	0
1990	260	15	48.1	9	31.6	6	16.5	0	4	45.2	0
1991	260	13	47.0	10	29.5	2	16.7	0	9	53.8	1
1992	280	15	50.4	9	30.8	6	18.8	0	5	58.5	0
1993	300	17	54.4	11	34.6	6	19.1	1	10	70.2	0
1994	330	16	53.1	12	35.7	4	16.8	0	6	66.7	0
1995	330	10	47.3	9	34.0	1	12.7	0	8	74.5	0
1996	357	9	42.0	4	28.2	5	13.8	0	1	66.7	0
1997	373	6	34.3	5	24.3	1	10.1	0	4	70.7	0
1998	390	11	29.2	6	20.2	5	9.0	0	4	63.9	0
1999	396	11	25.5	9	17.9	2	7.6	0	7	72.7	0
2000	394	12	25.7	5	15.2	7	10.5	0	5	72.4	0

JUDITH BASIN COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births Under 15	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	110	1		0		1		0	0		0
1982	110	16		8		7		0	2		1
1983	100	6		5		1		0	4		0
1984	100	2		1		1		0	1		0
1985	90	4	56.9	1	29.4	3	25.5	0	1	53.3	0
1986	90	3	63.3	0	30.6	3	30.6	0	0	53.3	0
1987	90	2	36.2	0	14.9	2	21.3	0	0	85.7	0
1988	80	1	26.7	1	6.7	0	20.0	0	0	66.7	0
1989	70	2	28.6	0	4.8	2	23.8	0	0	50.0	0
1990	70	4	30.0	0	2.5	4	27.5	0	0	0.0	0
1991	70	1	26.3	1	5.3	0	21.1	0	0	0.0	0
1992	70	3	30.6	1	8.3	2	22.2	0	0	0.0	0
1993	70	0	28.6	0	5.7	0	22.9	0	0	0.0	0
1994	80	3	30.6	1	8.3	2	22.2	0	1	33.3	0
1995	80	0	18.9	0	8.1	0	10.8	0	0	33.3	0
1996	70	3	24.3	3	13.5	0	10.8	0	1	40.0	0
1997	72	0	16.1	0	10.8	0	5.4	0	0	50.0	0
1998	78	1	18.4	1	13.2	0	5.3	0	1	60.0	0
1999	78	0	10.6	0	10.6	0	0.0	0	0	50.0	0
2000	72	0	10.8	0	10.8	0	0.0	0	0	50.0	0

LAKE COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births Under 15	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	790	61		41		20		0	16		0
1982	770	72		55		17		0	24		0
1983	750	73		57		15		1	24		1
1984	740	67		52		15		0	30		0
1985	740	74	91.6	60	69.9	14	21.4	1	32	47.5	0
1986	740	50	89.8	39	70.3	11	19.3	1	27	52.1	0
1987	730	67	89.5	57	71.6	10	17.6	1	39	57.4	0
1988	720	52	84.5	42	68.1	9	16.1	0	31	63.6	1
1989	710	73	86.8	58	70.3	15	16.2	1	40	66.0	0
1990	670	67	86.6	53	69.7	14	16.5	0	38	70.3	0
1991	720	67	91.8	55	74.6	10	16.3	0	43	72.1	2
1992	760	59	88.8	45	70.7	14	17.3	0	35	73.9	0
1993	810	55	87.5	45	69.8	8	16.6	0	36	75.0	2
1994	860	50	78.0	41	62.6	9	14.4	0	33	77.4	0
1995	880	58	71.7	50	58.6	7	11.9	2	37	78.0	1
1996	926	66	68.0	49	54.3	16	12.7	1	39	78.3	1
1997	969	62	65.5	43	51.3	19	13.3	0	33	78.1	0
1998	1016	74	66.7	61	52.5	12	13.5	0	47	77.5	1
1999	1036	58	65.9	46	51.6	12	13.7	1	38	77.9	0
2000	1070	69	65.6	58	51.2	11	14.0	1	53	81.7	0

LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births Under 15	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	1960	155		96		59		2	59		0
1982	1910	125		90		34		2	52		1
1983	1860	122		94		28		1	60		0
1984	1820	112		82		29		1	46		1
1985	1810	122	67.9	83	47.5	38	20.1	2	49	59.8	1
1986	1830	122	65.3	78	46.3	43	18.6	2	59	62.3	1
1987	1810	126	66.2	80	45.7	46	20.2	1	54	64.3	0
1988	1770	104	64.8	62	42.6	42	21.9	0	41	64.7	0
1989	1740	104	64.5	58	40.3	46	24.0	0	41	67.6	0
1990	1684	122	65.4	84	41.0	37	24.2	1	61	70.7	1
1991	1640	125	67.2	85	42.7	38	24.2	2	55	68.3	2
1992	1850	105	64.5	73	41.7	31	22.3	1	56	70.2	1
1993	1880	103	63.6	75	42.6	28	20.5	1	59	72.5	0
1994	1920	105	62.4	61	42.1	43	19.7	0	48	73.8	1
1995	1900	129	61.7	83	41.0	44	20.0	0	62	74.3	2
1996	2195	135	59.2	89	39.1	46	19.7	1	68	76.9	0
1997	2233	118	58.3	76	37.9	42	20.0	3	60	77.3	0
1998	2246	128	58.6	84	37.4	42	20.7	2	61	76.1	2
1999	2264	99	56.2	65	36.6	33	19.1	2	52	76.3	1
2000	2114	112	53.6	71	34.8	40	18.4	0	54	76.6	1

LIBERTY COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births Under 15	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	90	3		2		1		1	0		0
1982	90	5		5		0		0	1		0
1983	90	6		6		0		0	1		0
1984	90	4		3		1		0	1		0
1985	90	3	46.7	1	37.8	2	8.9	0	0	17.6	0
1986	80	4	50.0	1	36.4	3	13.6	0	0	18.8	0
1987	80	4	48.8	2	30.2	2	18.6	0	1	23.1	0
1988	80	1	38.1	1	19.0	0	19.0	0	1	37.5	0
1989	80	0	29.3	0	12.2	0	17.1	0	0	40.0	0
1990	80	3	30.0	1	12.5	2	17.5	0	1	60.0	0
1991	80	1	22.5	1	12.5	0	10.0	0	1	80.0	0
1992	80	1	15.0	1	10.0	0	5.0	0	1	100.0	0
1993	80	2	17.5	2	12.5	0	5.0	0	1	80.0	0
1994	80	3	25.0	1	15.0	2	10.0	0	0	66.7	0
1995	80	4	27.5	2	17.5	2	10.0	0	1	57.1	0
1996	86	1	27.1	1	17.2	0	9.9	0	0	42.9	0
1997	85	2	29.2	2	19.5	0	9.7	0	1	37.5	0
1998	81	3	31.6	3	21.8	0	9.7	0	3	55.6	0
1999	78	3	31.7	2	24.4	1	7.3	0	2	70.0	0
2000	95	1	23.5	0	18.8	1	4.7	0	0	75.0	0

LINCOLN COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births Under 15	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	790	63		43		20		0	13		0
1982	760	60		46		14		1	17		0
1983	730	70		55		15		0	28		0
1984	720	56		44		12		0	16		0
1985	700	52	81.4	39	61.4	13	20.0	0	14	38.8	0
1986	700	30	74.2	25	57.9	5	16.3	0	9	40.2	0
1987	680	28	66.9	19	51.6	9	15.3	0	10	42.3	0
1988	640	32	57.6	30	45.6	1	11.6	0	15	40.8	1
1989	620	52	58.1	32	43.4	20	14.4	3	17	44.8	0
1990	570	45	58.3	33	43.3	12	14.6	0	19	50.4	0
1991	560	53	68.4	40	50.2	12	17.6	1	22	53.9	1
1992	610	37	73.0	32	55.7	5	16.7	0	22	56.9	0
1993	650	40	75.4	30	55.5	10	19.6	0	21	60.5	0
1994	680	40	70.0	32	54.4	7	15.0	1	19	61.7	1
1995	680	42	66.7	33	52.5	7	12.9	1	25	65.3	2
1996	721	41	59.9	35	48.5	6	10.5	1	27	70.4	0
1997	737	46	60.3	37	48.2	9	11.2	0	31	73.7	0
1998	716	38	58.6	29	47.0	9	10.8	0	22	74.7	0
1999	717	27	54.3	23	44.0	4	9.8	0	12	74.5	0
2000	691	43	54.4	35	44.4	8	10.1	0	28	75.5	0

MADISON COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births Under 15	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	210	14		10		4		0	2		0
1982	210	12		10		2		0	3		0
1983	210	12		10		2		0	3		0
1984	200	8		7		1		0	1		0
1985	200	8	52.4	5	40.8	3	11.7	0	1	23.8	0
1986	190	7	46.5	5	36.6	2	9.9	0	2	27.0	0
1987	190	2	37.4	2	29.3	0	8.1	0	0	24.1	0
1981	210	14		10		4		0	2		0
1982	210	12		10		2		0	3		0
1983	210	12		10		2		0	3		0
1984	200	8		7		1		0	1		0
1985	200	8	52.4	5	40.8	3	11.7	0	1	23.8	0
1986	190	7	46.5	5	36.6	2	9.9	0	2	27.0	0
1987	190	2	37.4	2	29.3	0	8.1	0	0	24.1	0
1988	190	5	30.9	2	21.6	3	9.3	0	1	23.8	0
1989	180	2	25.3	2	16.8	0	8.4	0	1	31.3	0
1990	174	12	30.3	8	20.6	4	9.7	0	6	52.6	0
1991	180	10	33.9	3	18.6	7	15.3	0	0	47.1	0
1992	190	8	40.5	5	21.9	3	18.6	0	3	55.0	0
1993	200	13	48.7	7	27.1	6	21.6	0	4	56.0	0

MCCONE COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births (Under 15	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	110	4		4		0		0	1		0
1982	110	4		4		0		0	0		0
1983	110	6		4		2		0	1		0
1984	100	4		4		0		0	1		0
1985	100	3	39.6	2	34.0	1	5.7	0	1	22.2	0
1986	100	0	32.7	0	26.9	0	5.8	0	0	21.4	0
1987	100	3	31.4	0	19.6	3	11.8	0	0	30.0	0
1988	100	4	28.0	3	18.0	1	10.0	0	2	44.4	0
1989	100	5	30.0	3	16.0	2	14.0	0	1	50.0	0
1990	90	5	34.7	1	14.3	4	20.4	0	1	57.1	0
1991	80	1	38.3	1	17.0	0	21.3	0	1	62.5	0
1992	80	4	42.2	4	26.7	0	15.6	0	1	50.0	0
1993	90	5	45.5	3	27.3	2	18.2	0	2	50.0	0
1994	90	1	37.2	0	20.9	1	16.3	0	0	55.6	0
1995	90	1	27.9	0	18.6	1	9.3	0	0	50.0	0
1996	91	1	27.2	0	15.9	1	11.3	0	0	42.9	0
1997	91	1	19.9	1	8.8	0	11.1	0	0	50.0	0
1998	80	0	9.0	0	2.3	0	6.8	0	0	0.0	0
1999	79	3	13.9	3	9.3	0	4.6	0	3	75.0	0
2000	53	0	12.7	0	10.2	0	2.5	0	0	75.0	0

MEAGHER COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births Under 15	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	90	9		5		2		0	1		2
1982	90	11		8		3		0	5		0
1983	90	4		3		1		0	0		0
1984	90	4		4		0		0	3		0
1985	80	4	72.7	3	52.3	1	15.9	0	2	47.8	0
1986	80	1	55.8	1	44.2	0	11.6	0	1	57.9	0
1987	80	2	35.7	1	28.6	1	7.1	0	1	58.3	0
1988	70	3	35.0	2	27.5	1	7.5	0	2	81.8	0
1989	70	8	47.4	6	34.2	2	13.2	0	3	69.2	0
1990	60	4	50.0	3	36.1	1	13.9	0	1	61.5	0
1991	60	4	61.8	1	38.2	3	23.5	0	0	53.8	0
1992	60	3	68.8	2	43.8	1	25.0	0	2	57.1	0
1993	60	3	71.0	1	41.9	2	29.0	0	1	53.8	0
1994	60	1	50.0	1	26.7	0	23.3	0	0	50.0	0
1995	60	4	50.0	3	26.7	1	23.3	0	1	50.0	0
1996	60	2	43.3	2	30.0	0	13.3	0	1	55.6	0
1997	60	3	43.3	3	33.3	0	10.0	0	2	50.0	0
1998	67	6	52.1	6	48.9	0	3.3	0	4	53.3	0
1999	65	4	60.9	4	57.7	0	3.2	0	3	61.1	0
2000	80	4	57.2	4	57.2	0	0.0	0	3	68.4	0

MINERAL COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births Under 15	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	170	14		8		6		0	3		0
1982	160	5		4		1		0	0		0
1983	150	10		9		1		0	2		0
1984	150	11		6		5		0	1		0
1985	140	6	59.7	3	39.0	3	20.8	0	1	23.3	0
1986	140	8	54.1	7	39.2	1	14.9	0	4	27.6	0
1987	130	7	59.2	6	43.7	1	15.5	0	3	35.5	0
1988	120	6	55.9	3	36.8	3	19.1	0	2	44.0	0
1989	110	6	51.6	5	37.5	1	14.1	0	2	50.0	0
1990	100	9	60.0	5	43.3	4	16.7	0	3	53.8	0
1991	110	11	68.4	10	50.9	1	17.5	0	7	58.6	0
1992	110	9	74.5	7	54.5	2	20.0	0	6	66.7	0
1993	120	8	78.2	5	58.2	3	20.0	0	3	65.6	0
1994	130	8	78.9	6	57.9	2	21.1	1	5	72.7	0
1995	130	10	76.7	7	58.3	3	18.3	0	5	74.3	0
1996	133	2	59.4	1	41.7	1	17.7	0	1	76.9	0
1997	134	11	60.3	8	41.7	3	18.5	0	8	81.5	0
1998	141	4	52.4	3	37.4	1	15.0	1	3	88.0	0
1999	140	7	50.1	6	36.9	1	13.3	0	4	84.0	0
2000	134	5	42.5	4	32.3	1	10.3	0	3	86.4	0

MISSOULA COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births Under 15	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	3710	248		132		116		0	48		0
1982	3510	225		102		123		1	57		0
1983	3360	209		99		108		0	54		2
1984	3310	215		113		101		0	67		1
1985	3280	224	65.3	109	32.3	114	32.7	0	58	51.2	1
1986	3310	210	64.6	100	31.2	110	33.2	0	61	56.8	0
1987	3240	158	61.6	72	29.9	86	31.5	0	45	57.8	0
1988	3160	148	58.6	75	28.8	72	29.6	1	49	59.7	1
1989	3080	200	58.5	92	27.9	107	30.4	1	59	60.7	1
1990	2920	214	59.2	105	28.3	108	30.7	1	61	61.9	1
1991	2920	184	59.0	89	28.3	92	30.4	1	67	64.9	3
1992	3280	185	60.6	96	29.8	89	30.5	1	72	67.4	0
1993	3400	190	62.4	114	31.8	75	30.2	0	81	68.5	1
1994	3500	176	59.2	98	31.3	78	27.6	2	64	68.7	0
1995	3520	178	54.9	96	29.7	82	25.0	0	75	72.8	0
1996	3807	170	51.4	82	27.8	88	23.5	1	64	73.3	0
1997	3871	170	48.8	91	26.6	79	22.2	0	67	73.0	0
1998	3925	181	47.0	110	25.6	70	21.3	1	90	75.5	1
1999	3934	188	46.5	91	24.7	97	21.8	0	71	78.1	0
2000	4022	188	45.9	109	24.7	76	21.0	0	88	78.7	3

MUSSELSHELL COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births Under 15	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	160	14		10		3		0	3		1
1982	160	8		4		4		0	1		0
1983	160	13		6		7		0	4		0
1984	150	9		3		6		1	2		0
1985	150	8	66.7	4	34.6	4	30.8	0	2	44.4	0
1986	150	5	55.8	1	23.4	4	32.5	0	1	55.6	0
1987	140	5	53.3	2	21.3	3	32.0	0	2	68.8	0
1988	140	4	42.5	1	15.1	3	27.4	0	1	72.7	0
1989	130	5	38.0	5	18.3	0	19.7	0	4	76.9	0
1990	130	6	36.2	2	15.9	4	20.3	0	1	81.8	0
1991	130	6	38.8	4	20.9	2	17.9	0	2	71.4	0
1992	140	12	49.3	7	28.4	5	20.9	0	3	57.9	0
1993	150	10	57.4	6	35.3	4	22.1	0	5	62.5	0
1994	160	9	60.6	6	35.2	3	25.4	1	4	60.0	0
1995	160	8	60.8	6	39.2	2	21.6	0	4	62.1	0
1996	169	8	60.3	5	38.5	3	21.8	0	5	70.0	0
1997	172	9	54.3	6	35.8	2	17.3	1	4	75.9	1
1998	173	11	54.0	6	34.8	4	16.8	0	5	75.9	1
1999	171	9	53.3	6	34.3	3	16.6	0	6	82.8	0
2000	178	8	52.1	4	31.3	4	18.5	0	4	88.9	0

PARK COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births Under 15	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	500	37		28		9		0	13		0
1982	480	29		16		13		0	9		0
1983	470	24		14		10		0	4		0
1984	460	17		11		6		0	4		0
1985	460	23	54.9	16	35.9	7	19.0	0	8	44.7	0
1986	440	30	53.2	14	30.7	16	22.5	0	10	49.3	0
1987	410	17	49.6	11	29.5	6	20.1	0	5	47.0	0
1988	410	20	49.1	13	29.8	7	19.3	0	9	55.4	0
1989	390	24	54.0	15	32.7	9	21.3	1	4	52.2	0
1990	397	28	58.1	22	36.6	6	21.5	0	11	52.0	0
1991	380	22	55.9	18	39.8	4	16.1	0	12	51.9	0
1992	410	24	59.4	19	43.8	5	15.6	0	13	56.3	0
1993	430	23	60.3	17	45.3	5	14.4	0	10	54.9	1
1994	440	31	62.2	18	45.7	13	16.0	0	9	58.5	0
1995	440	21	57.6	12	40.0	9	17.1	0	9	63.1	0
1996	493	24	55.6	15	36.6	9	18.5	1	8	60.5	0
1997	496	21	52.2	14	33.1	7	18.7	0	10	60.5	0
1998	514	24	50.8	14	30.6	9	19.7	0	8	60.3	1
1999	518	22	45.5	18	29.7	4	15.4	0	11	63.0	0
2000	485	33	49.5	24	33.9	8	14.8	0	19	65.9	1

PETROLEUM COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births Under 15	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	30	2		2		0		0	0		0
1982	20	0		0		0		0	0		0
1983	20	1		1		0		0	0		0
1984	20	0		0		0		0	0		0
1985	20	0	27.3	0	27.3	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0
1986	20	1	20.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0
1987	20	0	20.0	0	20.0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0
1988	20	0	10.0	0	10.0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0
1989	20	1	20.0	0	10.0	1	10.0	0	0	0.0	0
1990	20	1	30.0	0	10.0	1	20.0	0	0	0.0	0
1991	20	0	20.0	0	0.0	0	20.0	0	0	0.0	0
1992	20	1	30.0	0	0.0	1	30.0	0	0	0.0	0
1993	20	1	40.0	1	10.0	0	30.0	0	0	0.0	0
1994	20	1	40.0	0	10.0	1	30.0	0	0	0.0	0
1995	20	2	50.0	1	20.0	1	30.0	0	0	0.0	0
1996	19	0	50.5	0	20.2	0	30.3	0	0	0.0	0
1997	20	0	40.4	0	20.2	0	20.2	0	0	0.0	0
1998	19	0	30.6	0	10.2	0	20.4	0	0	0.0	0
1999	19	0	20.6	0	10.3	0	10.3	0	0	0.0	0
2000	15	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0

PHILLIPS COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births (Under 1	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	250	14		12		2		0	6		0
1982	240	18		12		6		0	4		0
1983	230	15		9		6		0	3		0
1984	220	19		14		5		0	9		0
1985	210	12	67.8	8	47.8	4	20.0	0	1	41.8	0
1986	200	12	69.1	6	44.5	6	24.5	0	4	42.9	0
1987	190	7	61.9	7	41.9	0	20.0	0	5	50.0	0
1988	180	2	52.0	1	36.0	1	16.0	0	2	58.3	0
1989	170	14	49.5	12	35.8	2	13.7	0	1	38.2	0
1990	150	11	51.7	11	41.6	0	10.1	0	1	35.1	0
1991	170	12	53.5	11	48.8	1	4.7	0	1	23.8	0
1992	160	12	61.4	5	48.2	7	13.3	0	5	25.0	0
1993	180	5	65.1	5	53.0	0	12.0	0	2	22.7	0
1994	190	8	56.5	7	45.9	1	10.6	0	6	38.5	0
1995	190	10	52.8	7	39.3	3	13.5	0	6	57.1	0
1996	189	13	52.8	8	35.2	5	17.6	0	6	78.1	0
1997	192	4	42.5	3	31.9	1	10.6	0	3	76.7	0
1998	176	6	43.8	5	32.0	1	11.7	0	4	83.3	0
1999	174	6	42.3	4	29.3	2	13.0	0	3	81.5	0
2000	189	7	39.1	6	28.3	1	10.9	0	5	80.8	0

PONDERA COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births Under 15	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	270	17		11		6		0	4		0
1982	260	21		19		2		2	10		0
1983	250	23		17		6		0	11		0
1984	240	23		15		8		0	10		0
1985	230	17	80.8	14	60.8	3	20.0	1	8	56.6	0
1986	220	13	80.8	12	64.2	0	15.8	0	6	58.4	1
1987	210	22	85.2	17	65.2	5	19.1	0	13	64.0	0
1988	210	13	79.3	11	62.2	2	16.2	0	8	65.2	0
1989	200	15	74.8	12	61.7	3	12.1	0	6	62.1	0
1990	190	13	73.8	12	62.1	1	10.7	0	6	60.9	0
1991	190	8	71.0	8	60.0	0	11.0	1	5	63.3	0
1992	190	7	57.1	5	49.0	2	8.2	0	5	62.5	0
1993	200	6	50.5	5	43.3	1	7.2	0	4	61.9	0
1994	220	10	44.4	8	38.4	2	6.1	0	7	71.1	0
1995	220	12	42.2	12	37.3	0	4.9	1	9	78.9	0
1996	212	9	42.2	8	36.5	1	5.8	0	5	78.9	0
1997	220	13	46.6	10	40.1	3	6.5	0	8	76.7	0
1998	222	12	51.2	8	42.0	4	9.1	0	7	78.3	0
1999	220	6	47.5	6	40.2	0	7.3	0	3	72.7	0
2000	282	11	44.1	10	36.3	1	7.8	0	8	73.8	0

POWDER RIVER COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births (Under 1	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	90	5		5		0		0	3		0
1982	90	4		4		0		0	2		0
1983	90	4		4		0		0	1		0
1984	90	5		4		1		0	0		0
1985	80	3	47.7	2	43.2	1	4.5	0	1	36.8	0
1986	80	1	39.5	0	32.6	1	7.0	0	0	28.6	0
1987	80	3	38.1	3	31.0	0	7.1	0	0	15.4	0
1988	80	9	51.2	7	39.0	2	12.2	0	4	31.3	0
1989	80	5	52.5	4	40.0	1	12.5	0	3	50.0	0
1990	70	2	51.3	2	41.0	0	10.3	0	1	50.0	0
1991	70	2	55.3	1	44.7	1	10.5	0	1	52.9	0
1992	70	0	48.6	0	37.8	0	10.8	0	0	64.3	0
1993	70	6	41.7	6	36.1	0	5.6	0	4	69.2	0
1994	70	1	31.4	1	28.6	0	2.9	0	1	70.0	0
1995	70	4	37.1	3	31.4	1	5.7	0	3	81.8	0
1996	78	2	36.3	2	33.5	0	2.8	0	2	83.3	0
1997	77	6	52.1	1	35.6	5	16.4	0	1	84.6	0
1998	69	2	41.2	2	24.7	0	16.5	0	2	100.0	0
1999	65	1	41.8	1	25.1	0	16.7	0	0	88.9	0
2000	64	1	34.0	1	19.8	0	14.2	0	1	85.7	0

POWELL COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births Under 15	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	260	24		17		7		0	6		0
1982	250	18		10		8		0	5		0
1983	240	19		14		5		0	3		0
1984	220	9		9		0		0	4		0
1985	220	7	64.7	4	45.4	3	19.3	0	2	37.0	0
1986	210	11	56.1	8	39.5	3	16.7	0	4	40.0	0
1987	200	12	53.2	9	40.4	3	12.8	0	3	36.4	0
1988	190	7	44.2	5	33.7	2	10.6	0	5	51.4	0
1989	180	12	49.0	11	37.0	1	12.0	0	7	56.8	0
1990	165	20	65.6	14	49.7	6	15.9	0	10	61.7	0
1991	160	12	70.4	6	50.3	6	20.1	0	5	66.7	0
1992	180	14	74.3	8	50.3	6	24.0	0	5	72.7	0
1993	180	18	87.9	11	57.8	7	30.1	0	9	72.0	0
1994	190	15	90.3	12	58.3	3	32.0	0	9	74.5	0
1995	190	16	83.3	10	52.2	6	31.1	0	5	70.2	0
1996	200	9	76.6	7	51.1	2	25.5	0	5	68.8	0
1997	204	14	74.7	12	53.9	2	20.7	0	9	71.2	0
1998	200	15	70.1	9	50.8	6	19.3	0	5	66.0	0
1999	198	12	66.5	9	47.4	3	19.2	1	8	68.1	0
2000	197	14	64.1	10	47.0	4	17.0	0	9	76.6	0

PRAIRIE COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births (Under 1	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	70	3		3		0		0	0		0
1982	70	2		2		0		0	0		0
1983	70	4		2		2		0	0		0
1984	60	2		1		1		0	1		0
1985	60	2	39.4	0	24.2	2	15.2	0	0	12.5	0
1986	50	1	35.5	0	16.1	1	19.4	0	0	20.0	0
1987	50	1	34.5	1	13.8	0	20.7	0	1	50.0	0
1988	50	4	37.0	1	11.1	3	25.9	0	0	66.7	0
1989	40	1	36.0	1	12.0	0	24.0	0	0	33.3	0
1990	40	3	43.5	0	13.0	2	26.1	0	0	33.3	1
1991	40	1	45.5	0	13.6	1	27.3	0	0	33.3	0
1992	40	3	57.1	2	19.0	1	33.3	0	0	0.0	0
1993	50	1	42.9	1	19.0	0	19.0	0	1	25.0	0
1994	50	2	45.5	2	22.7	0	18.2	0	2	60.0	0
1995	50	1	34.8	0	21.7	1	13.0	0	0	60.0	0
1996	48	0	29.4	0	21.0	0	8.4	0	0	60.0	0
1997	48	0	16.3	0	12.2	0	4.1	0	0	100.0	0
1998	52	2	20.2	2	16.1	0	4.0	0	2	100.0	0
1999	51	2	20.1	2	16.1	0	4.0	0	2	100.0	0
2000	31	0	17.4	0	17.4	0	0.0	0	0	100.0	0

RAVALLI COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births Under 15	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	920	50		36		13		1	7		1
1982	890	59		41		18		0	12		0
1983	860	39		27		12		1	5		0
1984	850	47		30		17		0	13		0
1985	830	47	55.6	31	37.9	16	17.5	1	10	28.5	0
1986	840	53	57.4	37	38.9	16	18.5	0	12	31.3	0
1987	820	57	57.9	40	39.3	17	18.6	0	14	32.7	0
1988	810	45	60.0	29	40.2	16	19.8	0	11	35.9	0
1989	790	51	61.9	26	39.9	23	21.5	0	16	38.7	2
1990	750	47	63.1	31	40.6	16	21.9	0	16	42.3	0
1991	830	44	61.0	34	40.0	10	20.5	0	20	48.1	0
1992	880	53	59.1	39	39.2	14	19.5	0	25	55.3	0
1993	1000	51	57.9	43	40.7	8	16.7	0	28	60.7	0
1994	1140	59	55.2	45	41.7	12	13.0	1	26	59.9	2
1995	1200	45	49.9	31	38.0	14	11.5	0	18	60.9	0
1996	1176	40	46.0	31	35.0	9	10.6	0	20	61.9	0
1997	1223	49	42.5	29	31.2	20	11.0	0	20	62.6	0
1998	1290	52	40.6	39	29.0	13	11.3	0	25	62.3	0
1999	1303	56	39.1	39	27.3	17	11.8	0	24	63.3	0
2000	1223	72	43.3	55	31.1	15	11.9	0	32	62.7	2

RICHLAND COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births (Under 1	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	540	69		52		17		0	19		0
1982	570	64		44		18		1	12		2
1983	550	51		36		14		0	12		1
1984	520	43		35		8		2	10		0
1985	500	40	99.6	28	72.8	11	25.4	1	12	33.3	1
1986	470	32	88.1	23	63.6	8	22.6	0	12	34.9	1
1987	440	21	75.4	17	56.0	4	18.1	0	12	41.7	0
1988	420	31	71.1	22	53.2	9	17.0	0	16	49.6	0
1989	400	19	64.1	11	45.3	8	17.9	0	4	55.4	0
1990	370	21	59.0	12	40.5	9	18.1	0	8	61.2	0
1991	380	33	62.2	25	43.3	8	18.9	1	18	66.7	0
1992	390	30	68.4	25	48.5	5	19.9	0	17	66.3	0
1993	400	17	61.9	12	43.8	5	18.0	0	11	68.2	0
1994	420	27	65.3	23	49.5	4	15.8	0	16	72.2	0
1995	420	14	60.2	11	47.8	3	12.4	0	6	70.8	0
1996	421	14	49.7	14	41.4	0	8.3	0	13	74.1	0
1997	424	16	42.2	14	35.5	2	6.7	0	10	75.7	0
1998	421	14	40.4	11	34.7	3	5.7	0	9	74.0	0
1999	417	15	34.7	11	29.0	4	5.7	0	9	77.0	0
2000	373	12	34.5	12	30.2	0	4.4	0	10	82.3	0

ROOSEVELT COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births (Under 1	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	500	68		58		10		1	35		0
1982	500	52		41		11		0	24		0
1983	490	66		55		11		0	31		0
1984	470	63		48		15		0	29		0
1985	470	60	127.2	50	103.7	9	23.0	0	40	63.1	1
1986	450	57	125.2	51	102.9	6	21.8	0	40	66.9	0
1987	440	55	129.7	47	108.2	7	20.7	1	43	72.9	1
1988	430	56	128.8	51	109.3	5	18.6	0	45	79.8	0
1989	420	58	129.4	51	113.1	7	15.4	1	47	86.0	0
1990	380	61	135.4	50	117.9	9	16.0	2	46	88.4	2
1991	390	55	138.3	47	119.4	7	17.0	0	40	89.8	1
1992	410	61	143.3	46	120.7	14	20.7	1	42	89.8	1
1993	430	62	146.3	56	123.2	5	20.7	0	46	88.4	1
1994	460	53	141.1	49	119.8	4	18.8	3	42	87.1	0
1995	460	50	130.7	47	114.0	3	15.3	0	44	87.3	0
1996	473	41	119.6	33	103.4	7	14.8	1	32	89.2	1
1997	490	52	111.5	47	100.3	5	10.4	0	41	88.4	0
1998	498	42	100.0	39	90.3	3	9.2	2	35	90.2	0
1999	503	47	95.7	43	86.2	4	9.1	1	36	90.0	0
2000	480	40	90.8	37	81.4	3	9.0	0	31	87.9	0

ROSEBUD COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births (Under 1	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	460	51		42		9		0	30		0
1982	490	57		46		9		0	31		2
1983	530	63		53		10		0	28		0
1984	510	46		35		11		0	24		0
1985	470	41	104.9	33	85.0	7	18.7	0	28	67.5	1
1986	470	50	104.0	37	82.6	13	20.2	0	25	66.7	0
1987	460	40	98.4	36	79.5	4	18.4	0	30	69.6	0
1988	450	34	89.4	26	70.8	8	18.2	0	23	77.8	0
1989	440	33	86.5	26	69.0	7	17.0	1	22	81.0	0
1990	420	36	86.2	30	69.2	6	17.0	0	23	79.4	0
1991	440	21	74.2	15	60.2	6	14.0	0	14	84.2	0
1992	460	42	75.1	36	60.2	6	14.9	0	28	82.7	0
1993	490	32	72.9	28	60.0	4	12.9	1	23	81.5	0
1994	520	36	71.7	30	59.7	6	12.0	0	24	80.6	0
1995	530	38	69.3	35	59.0	3	10.2	0	29	81.9	0
1996	506	34	72.6	32	64.2	2	8.4	2	27	81.4	0
1997	507	52	75.2	47	67.4	5	7.8	0	43	84.9	0
1998	503	24	71.7	20	63.9	4	7.8	0	18	86.0	0
1999	499	30	69.9	25	62.5	5	7.5	0	21	86.8	0
2000	416	26	68.3	24	60.9	2	7.4	0	22	88.5	0

SANDERS COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births Under 15	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	330	19		15		4		0	5		0
1982	340	29		22		7		0	9		0
1983	330	23		19		4		0	8		0
1984	330	34		28		5		0	13		1
1985	330	24	77.7	20	62.7	4	14.5	0	12	45.2	0
1986	330	23	80.1	16	63.3	7	16.3	0	8	47.6	0
1987	320	15	72.6	11	57.3	4	14.6	0	6	50.0	0
1988	320	18	69.9	13	54.0	5	15.3	0	6	51.1	0
1989	310	25	65.2	17	47.8	7	16.8	0	6	49.4	1
1990	290	20	64.3	17	47.1	3	16.6	0	10	48.6	0
1991	280	27	69.1	22	52.6	5	15.8	0	13	51.2	0
1992	310	25	76.2	20	58.9	5	16.6	1	8	48.3	0
1993	340	13	71.9	10	56.2	3	15.0	0	6	50.0	0
1994	370	15	62.9	12	50.9	3	11.9	1	7	54.3	0
1995	370	35	68.9	26	53.9	9	15.0	0	17	56.7	0
1996	399	21	60.9	20	49.2	1	11.7	0	13	58.0	0
1997	409	25	57.7	19	46.1	6	11.7	0	10	60.9	0
1998	412	9	53.6	7	42.9	2	10.7	0	3	59.5	0
1999	416	26	57.8	18	44.9	8	13.0	0	11	60.0	0
2000	364	13	47.0	9	36.5	4	10.5	0	7	60.3	0

SHERIDAN COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births (Under 1	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	250	21		18		3		0	6		0
1982	240	27		19		8		0	4		0
1983	230	14		8		6		0	4		0
1984	210	8		5		3		0	2		0
1985	200	7	68.1	4	47.8	3	20.4	0	1	31.5	0
1986	180	3	55.7	2	35.8	1	19.8	0	1	31.6	0
1987	170	7	39.4	5	24.2	2	15.2	0	4	50.0	0
1988	160	2	29.3	1	18.5	1	10.9	0	1	52.9	0
1989	140	5	28.2	5	20.0	0	8.2	0	2	52.9	0
1990	130	2	24.4	1	17.9	1	6.4	0	0	57.1	0
1991	130	2	24.7	1	17.8	1	6.8	0	1	61.5	0
1992	130	4	21.7	3	15.9	1	5.8	0	3	63.6	0
1993	140	3	23.9	2	17.9	1	6.0	0	2	66.7	0
1994	150	7	26.5	6	19.1	1	7.4	0	4	76.9	0
1995	150	4	28.6	4	22.9	0	5.7	0	3	81.3	0
1996	141	6	33.8	3	25.3	2	7.0	0	2	77.8	1
1997	140	3	31.9	2	23.6	1	6.9	0	1	70.6	0
1998	140	3	31.9	2	23.6	1	6.9	0	2	70.6	0
1999	128	4	28.6	4	21.5	0	5.7	0	3	73.3	0
2000	161	3	26.8	3	19.7	0	5.6	0	2	71.4	0

SILVER BOW COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births Under 15	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	1550	114		90		22		1	50		2
1982	1470	107		83		24		1	39		0
1983	1410	78		56		22		0	31		0
1984	1340	88		58		30		0	29		0
1985	1310	69	64.4	47	47.2	22	16.9	0	28	53.0	0
1986	1290	85	62.6	57	44.1	28	18.5	0	26	50.8	0
1987	1250	77	60.2	53	41.1	24	19.1	1	26	51.7	0
1988	1230	63	59.5	46	40.7	17	18.8	0	36	55.6	0
1989	1180	95	62.1	53	40.9	42	21.2	2	34	58.6	0
1990	1149	101	69.0	66	45.1	35	23.9	0	49	62.2	0
1991	1070	95	73.3	61	47.5	34	25.9	0	47	68.8	0
1992	1190	88	76.0	55	48.3	32	27.5	1	41	73.7	1
1993	1210	91	81.0	65	51.7	26	29.1	0	50	73.7	0
1994	1220	77	77.4	62	52.9	13	24.0	0	44	74.8	2
1995	1200	114	78.9	83	55.3	31	23.1	0	69	77.0	0
1996	1315	73	72.2	55	52.2	18	19.6	0	47	78.4	0
1997	1332	73	68.2	52	50.5	21	17.4	0	35	77.3	0
1998	1373	56	61.0	43	45.8	12	14.8	0	36	78.3	1
1999	1342	55	56.5	42	41.9	12	14.3	0	36	81.1	1
2000	1173	47	46.5	39	35.3	8	10.9	0	34	81.4	0

STILLWATER COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births Under 15	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	230	8		6		2		0	4		0
1982	220	9		5		4		0	1		0
1983	220	18		11		6		1	6		1
1984	210	10		5		5		0	4		0
1985	210	9	49.5	6	30.3	3	18.3	0	4	57.6	0
1986	210	14	56.1	7	31.8	6	22.4	0	3	52.9	1
1987	210	15	62.3	10	36.8	5	23.6	0	4	53.8	0
1988	210	12	57.1	6	32.4	5	22.9	0	4	55.9	1
1989	200	13	60.6	6	33.7	7	25.0	0	3	51.4	0
1990	190	9	61.8	6	34.3	3	25.5	0	4	51.4	0
1991	200	9	57.4	5	32.7	4	23.8	0	2	51.5	0
1992	210	15	57.4	9	31.7	6	24.8	0	2	46.9	0
1993	220	11	55.9	9	34.3	2	21.6	0	8	54.3	0
1994	240	15	55.7	9	35.8	6	19.8	0	5	55.3	0
1995	240	9	53.2	7	35.1	2	18.0	0	5	56.4	0
1996	261	8	49.5	7	35.0	1	14.5	0	3	56.1	0
1997	275	16	47.7	13	36.4	3	11.3	0	8	64.4	0
1998	296	8	42.7	5	31.3	3	11.4	0	5	63.4	0
1999	307	11	37.7	10	30.5	1	7.3	0	7	66.7	0
2000	280	11	38.1	9	31.0	2	7.0	0	8	70.5	0

SWEET GRASS COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births Under 15	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	100	7		2		5		0	0		0
1982	100	5		2		3		0	2		0
1983	100	7		3		4		0	0		0
1984	100	7		1		6		0	0		0
1985	100	8	68.0	0	16.0	8	52.0	0	0	25.0	0
1986	100	10	74.0	7	26.0	3	48.0	0	5	53.8	0
1987	100	3	70.0	1	24.0	2	46.0	0	1	50.0	0
1988	100	12	80.0	6	30.0	5	48.0	0	2	53.3	1
1989	100	2	70.0	1	30.0	1	38.0	0	0	53.3	0
1990	100	9	72.0	6	42.0	3	28.0	0	2	47.6	0
1991	110	4	58.8	3	33.3	1	23.5	0	2	41.2	0
1992	110	3	57.7	2	34.6	1	21.2	0	2	44.4	0
1993	120	7	46.3	7	35.2	0	11.1	0	3	47.4	0
1994	120	2	44.6	2	35.7	0	8.9	0	1	50.0	0
1995	130	6	37.3	4	30.5	2	6.8	0	3	61.1	0
1996	132	3	34.3	1	26.1	2	8.2	0	1	62.5	0
1997	132	7	39.4	4	28.4	3	11.0	0	0	44.4	0
1998	140	6	36.7	4	22.9	2	13.8	0	1	40.0	0
1999	150	2	35.1	2	21.9	0	13.2	0	1	40.0	0
2000	122	1	28.1	0	16.3	1	11.8	0	0	27.3	0

TETON COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births Under 15	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	260	10		6		4		0	4		0
1982	250	9		8		1		0	3		0
1983	260	13		10		3		0	6		0
1984	250	4		4		0		0	2		0
1985	250	7	33.9	6	26.8	1	7.1	0	1	47.1	0
1986	240	10	34.4	5	26.4	5	8.0	0	1	39.4	0
1987	240	6	32.3	5	24.2	1	8.1	0	3	43.3	0
1988	240	5	26.2	2	18.0	3	8.2	0	1	36.4	0
1989	240	6	28.1	4	18.2	2	9.9	1	3	40.9	0
1990	220	10	31.4	4	16.9	6	14.4	0	2	50.0	0
1991	220	4	26.7	2	14.7	2	12.1	0	2	64.7	0
1992	230	12	32.2	9	18.3	3	13.9	0	8	76.2	0
1993	250	5	31.9	4	19.8	1	12.1	0	1	69.6	0
1994	260	5	30.5	4	19.5	1	11.0	1	4	73.9	0
1995	260	10	29.5	9	23.0	1	6.6	1	5	71.4	0
1996	254	5	29.5	3	23.1	2	6.4	0	2	69.0	0
1997	255	5	23.5	4	18.8	1	4.7	0	3	62.5	0
1998	272	5	23.1	4	18.4	1	4.6	0	3	70.8	0
1999	277	12	28.1	10	22.8	2	5.3	0	7	66.7	0
2000	248	4	23.7	2	17.6	2	6.1	0	1	69.6	0

TOOLE COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births Under 15	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	230	23		15		8		0	5		0
1982	230	18		11		7		0	2		0
1983	230	16		14		2		0	7		0
1984	210	11		8		3		0	4		0
1985	210	18	77.5	12	54.1	6	23.4	0	5	38.3	0
1986	190	6	64.5	4	45.8	2	18.7	0	1	38.8	0
1987	180	8	57.8	6	43.1	2	14.7	0	2	43.2	0
1988	170	11	56.3	8	39.6	3	16.7	0	5	44.7	0
1989	160	10	58.2	7	40.7	3	17.6	0	3	43.2	0
1990	150	9	51.8	4	34.1	5	17.6	0	3	48.3	0
1991	160	8	56.1	7	39.0	1	17.1	0	6	59.4	0
1992	160	9	58.8	8	42.5	1	16.3	0	0	50.0	0
1993	170	10	57.5	9	43.8	1	13.8	0	7	54.3	0
1994	180	10	56.1	7	42.7	3	13.4	0	4	57.1	0
1995	180	10	55.3	6	43.5	4	11.8	0	4	56.8	0
1996	180	11	57.5	7	42.5	4	14.9	0	5	54.1	0
1997	183	12	59.4	6	39.2	6	20.2	0	3	65.7	0
1998	182	5	53.0	5	34.3	0	18.8	0	2	58.1	0
1999	180	10	53.0	7	34.3	3	18.8	0	7	67.7	0
2000	200	6	47.6	6	33.5	0	14.1	0	4	67.7	0

TREASURE COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births (Under 1	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	40	2		2		0		0	0		0
1982	40	5		3		2		0	0		0
1983	40	1		1		0		0	0		0
1984	40	2		2		0		0	1		0
1985	30	2	63.2	1	47.4	1	15.8	0	0	11.1	0
1986	30	0	55.6	0	38.9	0	16.7	0	0	14.3	0
1987	30	2	41.2	1	29.4	1	11.8	0	0	20.0	0
1988	30	3	56.3	3	43.8	0	12.5	0	2	42.9	0
1989	30	0	46.7	0	33.3	0	13.3	0	0	40.0	0
1990	30	6	73.3	4	53.3	2	20.0	0	3	62.5	0
1991	30	3	93.3	2	66.7	1	26.7	0	1	60.0	0
1992	30	0	80.0	0	60.0	0	20.0	0	0	66.7	0
1993	30	3	80.0	2	53.3	1	26.7	0	2	75.0	0
1994	30	2	93.3	2	66.7	0	26.7	0	1	70.0	0
1995	30	2	66.7	1	46.7	1	20.0	0	1	71.4	0
1996	31	1	53.0	1	39.7	0	13.2	0	0	66.7	0
1997	33	3	71.4	2	51.9	1	19.5	0	2	75.0	0
1998	34	3	69.6	2	50.6	1	19.0	0	2	75.0	0
1999	33	2	68.3	2	49.7	0	18.6	0	2	87.5	0
2000	37	1	59.5	1	47.6	0	11.9	0	1	87.5	0

VALLEY COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births (Under 1	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	430	40		25		14		0	17		1
1982	410	25		13		12		0	10		0
1983	390	25		16		9		0	11		0
1984	380	28		14		14		0	8		0
1985	370	15	67.2	12	40.4	3	26.3	0	9	68.8	0
1986	330	26	63.3	15	37.2	11	26.1	0	11	70.0	0
1987	310	16	61.8	9	37.1	7	24.7	0	3	63.6	0
1988	300	21	62.7	15	38.5	6	24.3	0	10	63.1	0
1989	270	21	62.7	13	40.5	8	22.2	0	10	67.2	0
1990	240	15	68.3	10	42.8	5	25.5	0	10	71.0	0
1991	250	26	72.3	19	48.2	6	23.4	0	16	74.2	1
1992	260	18	76.5	17	56.1	1	19.7	0	17	85.1	0
1993	270	19	76.7	17	58.9	2	17.1	1	13	86.8	0
1994	280	18	73.8	13	58.5	5	14.6	0	10	86.8	0
1995	280	14	70.9	11	57.5	3	12.7	0	11	87.0	0
1996	289	23	66.7	21	57.3	1	8.7	0	20	89.9	1
1997	296	14	62.2	9	50.2	5	11.3	0	6	84.5	0
1998	294	10	54.9	9	43.8	1	10.4	0	8	87.3	0
1999	286	14	51.9	8	40.1	6	11.1	0	7	89.7	0
2000	280	16	53.3	10	39.4	6	13.1	0	8	86.0	0

WHEATLAND COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births Under 15	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	80	6		1		5		0	0		0
1982	80	3		1		2		0	1		0
1983	80	5		3		1		0	1		1
1984	80	1		0		0		0	0		1
1985	80	8	57.5	6	27.5	2	25.0	0	3	45.5	0
1986	70	4	53.8	3	33.3	1	15.4	0	1	46.2	0
1987	70	3	55.3	1	34.2	2	15.8	0	0	38.5	0
1988	70	1	45.9	1	29.7	0	13.5	0	1	45.5	0
1989	70	4	55.6	3	38.9	1	16.7	0	1	42.9	0
1990	60	6	52.9	4	35.3	2	17.6	0	1	33.3	0
1991	70	2	47.1	2	32.4	0	14.7	0	2	45.5	0
1992	70	1	41.2	1	32.4	0	8.8	0	1	54.5	0
1993	80	5	51.4	2	34.3	3	17.1	0	2	58.3	0
1994	90	5	51.4	4	35.1	1	16.2	0	3	69.2	0
1995	90	7	50.0	6	37.5	1	12.5	0	5	86.7	0
1996	87	5	55.2	4	40.8	1	14.4	0	3	82.4	0
1997	87	4	59.9	2	41.5	2	18.4	0	2	83.3	0
1998	76	3	55.8	2	41.9	1	14.0	0	1	77.8	0
1999	75	1	48.2	1	36.1	0	12.0	0	1	80.0	0
2000	91	2	36.1	2	26.4	0	9.6	0	1	72.7	0

WIBAUX COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births (Under 1	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	80	3		3		0		0	1		0
1982	70	5		4		1		0	3		0
1983	70	5		5		0		0	1		0
1984	60	3		3		0		0	2		0
1985	50	3	57.6	3	54.5	0	3.0	0	2	50.0	0
1986	50	1	56.7	1	53.3	0	3.3	0	1	56.3	0
1987	40	2	51.9	2	51.9	0	0.0	0	1	50.0	0
1988	40	2	45.8	2	45.8	0	0.0	0	1	63.6	0
1989	30	4	57.1	4	57.1	0	0.0	0	4	75.0	0
1990	30	2	57.9	2	57.9	0	0.0	0	1	72.7	0
1991	30	3	76.5	2	70.6	1	5.9	0	2	75.0	0
1992	30	1	75.0	0	62.5	1	12.5	0	0	80.0	0
1993	30	0	66.7	0	53.3	0	13.3	0	0	87.5	0
1994	30	0	40.0	0	26.7	0	13.3	0	0	75.0	0
1995	30	1	33.3	1	20.0	0	13.3	0	1	100.0	0
1996	30	2	26.7	2	20.0	0	6.7	0	2	100.0	0
1997	29	0	20.1	0	20.1	0	0.0	0	0	100.0	0
1998	32	1	26.5	1	26.5	0	0.0	0	1	100.0	0
1999	33	0	26.0	0	26.0	0	0.0	0	0	100.0	0
2000	38	3	37.0	1	24.7	2	12.3	0	1	100.0	0

YELLOWSTONE COUNTY

YEAR	Pop Est 15-19 F	Pregs	5-Year PG Rate	Births	5-Year Fert Rate	Abortions	5-Year Abort Rat	Births Under 15	Non-marital Births	5-Year Ratio to Births	Fetal Deaths
1981	4780	334		194		140		3	91		0
1982	4720	359		204		154		1	106		1
1983	4650	302		168		133		4	91		1
1984	4580	343		195		148		4	104		0
1985	4540	293	70.1	154	39.3	135	30.5	1	90	52.7	4
1986	4490	304	69.7	161	38.4	142	31.0	1	98	55.4	1
1987	4340	274	67.1	156	36.9	117	29.9	2	102	58.2	1
1988	4180	290	68.0	148	36.8	140	30.8	2	99	60.6	2
1989	4040	307	68.0	168	36.5	138	31.1	2	121	64.8	1
1990	3800	287	70.1	187	39.3	100	30.6	1	127	66.7	0
1991	3820	288	71.7	186	41.9	101	29.5	0	133	68.9	1
1992	4250	268	71.7	171	42.8	97	28.7	1	131	71.0	0
1993	4460	285	70.4	183	43.9	102	26.4	2	142	73.1	0
1994	4640	247	65.6	168	42.7	79	22.8	0	123	73.3	0
1995	4700	261	61.7	179	40.6	82	21.1	2	135	74.9	0
1996	4898	304	59.5	210	39.7	91	19.7	4	175	77.5	3
1997	4975	260	57.3	186	39.1	73	18.0	1	159	79.3	1
1998	5116	280	55.6	210	39.2	69	16.2	1	180	81.0	1
1999	5154	272	55.4	181	38.9	91	16.3	1	154	83.1	0
2000	4740	286	56.3	196	39.5	89	16.6	1	168	85.0	1

250 copies of this public document were published at an estimated cost of $21.72 per copy, for a total cost of $5,430.00, which includes $5,430.00 for printing and $0.00 for distribution.